The Pyongyang Times

No. 9 (379) SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1972 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, poses for a photograph with the delegation of the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, poses for a photograph with the friendship delegation of the Tabora Revolution School, the United Republic of Tanzania

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Delegation of Socialist Party of Puerto Rico

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on January 31 the visiting delegation of the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation, Comrade Juan Mari Bras, General Secretary of the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico; and members of the delegation, Comrade Julio Vives, Chairman of the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico; Comrade Alberto Perez, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico and representative of the Party in the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and Comrade Miguel Cabrera.

Also present were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Party; and Lieutenant General Chang Jong Hwan, Vice-Minister of National Defence.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, had a friendly conversation with the guests.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Friendship Delegation of Tabora Revolution School, United Republic of Tanzania

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on January 31 the friendship delegation of the Tabora Revolution School, the United Republic of Tanzania, on a visit to our country.

Invited to the reception were the members of the delegation headed by L.K. Msaki, Headmaster of the Tabora Revolution School of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Comrade General O Jin U, Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, was also on hand.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, had a friendly talk with the guests.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Newly-appointed Ambassador of Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Our Country

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on January 31 Bogdan Orescanin, newly-appointed Ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to our country, and his wife.

Present there was Foreign Minister Ho Dam.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, had a friendly talk with the ambassador.

TELEGRAMS

✦Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram of condolence to **Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva**, King of the Kingdom of Nepal, on the death of Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, Ex-King of the Kingdom of Nepal, and sent a telegram of greetings to him on his succession to the throne of the Kingdom of Nepal.

✦On the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from; **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea; **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; and **Yassir Arafat**, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and General Commander of the Palestine Revolutionary Army.

✦Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Prince **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, replying to his message of greetings sent on the 16th anniversary of the founding of the Lao Patriotic Front and in connection with the liberation of Sam Thong and Long Cheng, strategic points of the enemy, by the Lao Patriotic Army and people.

✦Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva**, King of Nepal, on the occasion of its national day.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

on Results of DPRK Government Delegation's Visit to Romania

Talks were held recently in Bucharest between Foreign Minister Ho Dam, head of the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu, head of the government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, according to a report from Bucharest.

After the talks, a joint communique on the results of the visit of the DPRK government delegation to Romania was released on February 16.

Declaring that the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Foreign Minister Ho Dam paid an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania between February 10 and 15, 1972, the joint communique says:

On February 14, the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was received by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Present at the reception from the Korean side were the entire members of the government delegation headed by Foreign Minister Ho Dam, and from the Romanian side Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Paul Niculescu-Mizil, Member of the Executive Committee and the Permanent Presidium, and Secretary, of the Party Central Committee; Corneliu Manescu, Minister of Foreign Affairs; George Macovescu, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; Teodor Marinescu and Aurel Duma, heads of sections of the Party Central Committee.

Foreign Minister Ho Dam conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu a message from Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

After the reception, the Korean guests were entertained to a luncheon by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The reception and luncheon proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The delegation saw round the car works and the Municipality of Pitesti, the Museum of History of the Communist Party and the Revolutionary and Democratic Movement of Romania and the City of Bucharest.

Foreign Minister Ho Dam, head of the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu, head of the government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, had official talks on February 11 and 13, 1972. Present at the talks on the Korean side were Kang Yong Sop, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Romania, Chon In Chol, Political Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Han Si Hae, director, and Pak Hyon Bo, vice-director, of departments of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Attending the talks on the Romanian side were George Macovescu, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; Lucian Petrescu and Virgil Constantinescu, directors, and Dumitru Tranca, deputy director, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, extensive views on the existing relations between the two countries were exchanged, and the possibilities of developing the relations of friendship and cooperation and militant solidarity between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Republic of Romania in all domains were discussed. Opinions were also exchanged on the major current international questions.

Both sides noted with full satisfaction the identity of opinions on the problems discussed.

The Romanian side highly appreciated the achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Romanian side expressed its full, internationalist solidarity and support for the efforts consistently made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, the greatest national desire of the fraternal Korean people, particularly for the new proposals elucidated recently on concluding a peace agreement between the north and the south and holding north-south negotiations.

The Korean side highly evaluated the achievements gained by the Romanian people under the correct leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in the building of the many-sidedly developed socialist society.

The Korean side expressed its support for and solidarity with the constructive, peace-loving foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Romania and its efforts for relaxation of tension in Europe and the victory of the cause of world peace.

Both sides considered that the current visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania by the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Foreign Minister Ho Dam made an important contribution to consolidating and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation established between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Ho Dam invited Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu to pay an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Letters and Telegrams from Various Countries

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, received letters and telegrams of greetings from various countries.

The New Year messages came to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, from Jose Maria Gonzales, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party; the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine; Rabhi Abou Bassam, General Secretary of the "Palestinian Solidarity Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the Korean People for the Withdrawal of the U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Troops from South Korea;" the Bagdad Branch of the Palestine Liberation Organization; Azam Alahmjd, Chairman of the Bagdad Branch of the General Union of Palestinian Students; Chairman of the Cuba-Spain Friendship Association; the Gumma Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party; the Group of Socialist Party Members of the Gumma Prefectural Assembly; Makoto Tanabe, Chairman of the Gumma Prefectural Council of the Japan-Korea Association; Oizumi Branch of the Gumma Prefectural Council of the Japan-Korea Association; Tatebayashi Branch of the Gumma Prefectural Council of the Japan-Korea Association; the Gumma Prefectural Council of Trade Unions of Japan; Daiichibussan Co., Ltd., Yamaguchi City, Japan; Isamu Hiragata, a resident at Yanashi, Annaka City, Gumma Prefecture, Japan; Shuji Ota and Hatsuko Mizuno, residents in Takasaki City, Gumma Prefecture, Japan; Tomo Koda, a resident at Shinmich, Taho-gun, Gumma Prefecture, Japan; Fall Malik, General Secretary of the Union of Workers of Mauritania; the members of the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard of Brazil; Aida Yafiy, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Union of the Women of Yemen; Ba Abdoul, Chairman of the Youth Supreme Council of the People's Party of Mauritania; Saul Kwakba Noudlob, Deputy General Secretary of the National Executive Committee of the Zimbabwe African People's Union; Jaafar Sorafudin, Member of the Parliament of the Republic of Lebanon; Maarut Saad, Member of the Lebanese Parliament and Chairman of the Saida City Council; the National Coordination Committee of the Brazilian National Liberation Action; Roasio Antonio, Chairman of the Italy-Korea Friendship Association; Director of the **Espana Republicana** published in Cuba; Klisna Prasadsiwa Kot, Former Assistant Editor-in-Chief of the Nepalese Weekly **Voice of Asia** and Gopal Prasadsiwa Kot, its journalist; Manikral Shrestha, Editor-in-Chief of the "Editorial Department for Publishing the Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association and Vice-Chairman of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association; Govin Daviyogi, Editor-in-Chief of the Napalese paper **Matripoumi**; Rabinder Handa, Editor-in-Chief of the Indian journal **Reunification of Korea**; Abdoulaye Sow, President of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Mali and the Malian Peace Committee on their behalf; Biramat Golla, Director of the High Specialized School in Badallabu district, the Republic of Mali; Abu Mohamed, Chief of the "Study Committee of the Ideas of Kim Il Sung" of Palestinian revolutionaries, on behalf of its members; the members of the "Study Group of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Union of Burma; the members of the "Study Group of the Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" in Southeast Asia; the members of the "Study Group of the Works and the History of Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in East Africa; the members of the "Study Group of the Revolutionary History of Premier Kim Il Sung" in Africa; Bayard Demaria Voato on behalf of the "Study Group of the *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Brazilian fighters; the members of the "Study Group of the Works and the History of Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Latin-American students studying in Europe; the members of the "Study Group of the Great *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Bolivian students studying in Bulgaria; the members of the "Study Group of the *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Santome Principe Liberation Committee; and from Bouantavira, Head of the Spanish Faculty of the Algiers University.

On the occasion of the 24th birthday of the Korean People's Army Comrade Kim Il Sung received messages of greetings from the Central Committee of the Popular Democratic Front for Liberation of Palestine; the Arab Liberation Front; the Central Committee of the Southwest African People's Organization; Vital Balla, Member of the Congolese Party of Labour and President of the Congo Friendship Association among the Peoples; Bakari Kuiribari, General Secretary of the Mauritania-Korea Friendship Association; the members of the "Women's Study Group of the Great Revolutionary Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in the Union of Burma; and from Manik Ral Shiresta, Editor-in-Chief of the "Editorial Board of the Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" in Nepal.

And he received letters from the Asian, African and Latin-American students studying in Cuba and from representatives of the Students' Union in Syria on the occasion of the week of international solidarity in support of national liberation struggles of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples.

The telegram of greetings from the members of the "Study Group of the Great *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Bolivian students studying in Bulgaria, pointed out:

The year 1971 was a glorious year in which Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the world revolution, made public the immortal classical work "The Common Struggle of the Revolutionary Peoples of Asia against U.S. Imperialism Will Surely Win Victory" and many other brilliant works, and gave fresh vigour and courage to the world revolutionaries who are waging a life-and-death struggle for the ultimate victory of the world revolution, upholding the line of anti-U.S. struggle advanced by you, the military strategist of genius and the great Leader of the revolution. It was a glorious year in which you made another immortal contribution to the victorious advance of the revolution on a world-wide scale.

In 1971 the revolutionary tempest was raging and the world revolutionary people won the great victory. The great changes which took place that year brought us a deep conviction that we can surely win victory when we fight on, steadfastly following the revolutionary line of independence, self-supporting and self-defence under the uplifted banner of your great *Juche* idea.

The telegram of greetings sent by the Central Committee of the Southwest African People's Organization on the occasion of the 24th birthday of the Korean People's Army, said:

The Korean People's Army which has grown to be invincible revolutionary armed forces under the correct personal leadership of Your Excellency is heroically defending the security of the country and people with unabated vigilance, frustrating the aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism.

The revolutionary Korean People's Army under the correct leadership of Your Excellency represents a very important component force in the great struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples against U.S.-led imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Respected and beloved Marshal Kim Il Sung, we wish you a long life in good health.

Second Congress of UAWPK Closes Successfully

The Second Congress of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea which opened on February 15 in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, closed on February 19 after successfully discussing all items of the agenda under the personal guidance and deep solicitude of the Leader.

The Congress summed up the work the UAWPK has conducted up to this date since its founding and discussed its tasks for realizing the grand programme advanced by the Leader at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

At the second day session, **Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, gave programmatic teachings brightly illumining the militant tasks facing the UAWPK and the agricultural working people in the struggle for bringing earlier the victory of the cause of socialism and communism by carrying out the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside put forth in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and ways for carrying out the militant tasks.**

The programmatic teachings of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, infinitely inspired the attendants of the Congress and imbued them with fresh confidence and courage.

When the Leader concluded his speech, the entire attendants rose to their feet and expressed, with the resounding, stormy cheers of "Long live the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and prolonged, thunderous applause, their firm determination to live up with loyalty to the deep trust and expectation of the Leader by creditably implementing his programmatic teachings to the end and to promote the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

(Continued on Page 4)

Father of Soldiers

The Leader came to the front to
see us soldiers
And embraced us in his warm
bosom
Showing his deep love.
In excess of joy
We wept in his bosom.
Oh, he is our father,
Oh, we are his sons.
We are always happy wherever
we are.

Men of the Korean People's Army like this song very much.

This song gives us an insight into the lofty character of the great Leader, Marshal Kim Il Sung, who frequently goes down to the army units and looks after the soldiers with paternal affection. It also reflects the unanimous feeling of the entire People's Armymen who remain boundlessly loyal to the Leader with singleness of heart.

The Leader imbued our soldiers with the immortal *Juche* idea—an all-conquering idea, initiated them in the *Juche*-oriented strategy and tactics and armed them with up-to-date weapons and equipment well enough to smash any enemy at one stroke. At the same time, he looked after them with a great affection.

Many instances should be cited to fully illustrate the love shown by the Leader for the People's Armymen. But here some instances are given.

It happened during the Fatherland Liberation War against the barbarous aggression of the U.S. imperialists.

It was late September 1951. The severest battles were going on on Height 1211 in the eastern sector of the front. A commander in charge of the battles had a call from the Supreme Headquarters on the long distance telephone. It was deep in the night past 12 o'clock. When he picked up the receiver, there sounded the resonant voice of Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung, which had been familiar to him.

The Supreme Commander asked him whether his men were in good health, how they were getting supplies and how they lived.

And the Supreme Commander said:

"All the men are a precious treasure for which nothing can be exchanged. Each combatant is a priceless revolutionary comrade-in-arms.

"What a pity it was that our revolutionary comrades-in-arms were so few when we fought the Japanese aggressors in the past.

"We must do our level best to look after the treasure.... As it seems to be cold, you must see to it that they take a warm boiled rice and hot soup and are not cold when they go to bed. And you must take good care of them so that they may not take cold...."

The following day when the commander conveyed his words to his men, they, moved by the Leader's love, rubbed their eyes with their iron fists and solemnly pledged to the Leader to defend the height to the last.

That moment, coming up in their memories were many stories about the benevolent care the fatherly Leader showed for his men during the arduous days of 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle, sometimes he offered his only blanket for guerillas and he himself slept with his body covered with fallen leaves, and another time he shared with his men a bowlful of parched rice powder carried as an emergency ration for him, though he skipped meals for a couple of days. After liberation one day he visited a school for training the cadres of the national security forces, which he himself set up as preparations for founding the regular army, and looked after every aspect of trainees' life. When he dropped in at the dining room, he sat on a small wooden chair to talk with them at table and even laid rice bowls on the board to see how many people could sit together at each table.

Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung among the People's Armymen

Another day he visited other school for training the cadres of the national security forces and instructed the officers to take care of trainees like their parents, saying:

"At meals, too, you should not urge them to eat quickly but give them sufficient time to chew their heads, say: 'Drink water and eat.' 'Chew your food well not to cause troubles to your stomach.' You must cherish and train them like their parents in everything."

It is under such warm love and care of the Leader that the Korean People's Army was founded and grew up.

On height 1211 battles raged day and night. Rocks broke and melted and even squirrels flung into the bosoms of soldiers finding no place to nest. But the life of our soldiers in tunnel positions became animated further still. Following Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung's instruction, bean sprouts were grown in tunnels for side-dishes of soldiers and hot soup was served for them three times a day.

How can one compare to delicacies the hot soup our soldiers took on the height?

When they ate hot soup with a severe fight at hand, they felt in their hearts the paternal love of Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung and pledged loyalty to the Leader, and fought like undying birds for the Leader and the Party.

19-year-old hero soldier Li Su Bok blocked the pillbox of the enemy with his own body, thus ensuring a victory for the unit. He wrote in his notebook before charge:

"I am a youth of liberated Korea. Life is precious to me. So is my hope for a brilliant future. However, my life, my hope and my happiness are not so valuable as the fate of my fatherland. Nothing is more valuable, more beautiful and more blissful than to dedicate my youthful life to our one and only fatherland."

When all his arms and legs were wounded, hero Kang Ho Yong rolled his body into the enemy trench with a handgrenade in his mouth, thereby delivering a wholesale death to the enemy.

During the three-year-long war, the fatherly Leader went to the forefront many times under a rain of shells to encourage the combatants; sometimes he dropped in at the tunnel-position construction sites and took a rock drill to help the soldiers; another time he personally picked chestnuts on mountain sides and put them into knapsacks of soldiers.

Affection of parents is considered to be the warmest in the world. But the affection of parents, however warm, can not exceed his love for the soldiers.

His love for the soldiers is not merely the love of a commander for his men, but the love of a person who regards all his men as his close revolutionary comrades-in-arms who fight in the same revolutionary ranks with one and the same idea and purpose. So, his love is the loftiest one.

To repay his love with loyalty our soldiers bravely fought back the enemy with bayonets, rocks and human bullets even at the difficult moment when ammunitions ran out and the enemy's bombs and shells rained.

Here is a note written by a soldier in the trench.

"Today it is April 15, the birthday of our respected and beloved Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung.

"The blue sky of spring peeps down through the screen of powder smoke. This morning my heart turns to Marshal Kim Il Sung. Floating in my mind is the genial image of the Leader who pats me gently on the back with an affectionate smile and praises me for what I have done in battle.

"Pyongyang where he resides is far from here the front. But he always lives in minds of us soldiers....

"We are defending the height in flames for three days on, not eating and drinking. But when we picture in our minds the image of the Leader our confidence in victory grows stronger and stronger....

"Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung!

"He is our banner and faith. He is the organizer and inspirer of victory. He is our hope and happiness.

"We have nothing to fear and nothing to spare, dashing ahead along the path indicated by him...."

Still today the fatherly Leader looks after our soldiers with deep affection.

Though pressed hard with state affairs, he frequently calls on them and spends holidays with them. And he attends to all corners of their life, asking in detail where they are from, who are at home, when they were enlisted and whether or not there is any difficulty in their life, enquiring about their articles of daily use such as threads, needles, razors, soaps and tooth powder.

The People's Armymen who enjoy such warm affection of the Leader and have equipped themselves with his great revolutionary idea have grown into one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary armymen who are armed with fine weapons and are possessed of marksmanship worthy of crack shots and military technique, as instructed by him. They are now reliably defending their socialist fatherland.

Yun Jong Ok

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader, Is the Founder and Leader of the Korean People's Army

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and great military strategist, founded the Korean People's Army, the revolutionary armed force of the Workers' Party of Korea, and led it along the straight road of victory and glory.

After he routed the Japanese imperialists and returned home in triumph, the Leader set forth the policy of founding a regular revolutionary army without a loss of time, a policy he laid down with a scientific penetration into the grave situation created in the country due to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists, the mastermind of world reaction, and the future development of the revolution and on the solid groundwork he had laid for the building of the revolutionary armed forces in the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught in his speech to the military and political cadres on August 20, 1945:

"In order to make our country a complete, sovereign and independent country, we must found our national army strong enough to defend the country and the nation and safeguard the gains of the revolution."

The policy clarified by the Leader for the creation of a regular army was a further development, in conformity with the new post-liberation conditions, of his line of founding the revolutionary armed forces which was set forth in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. It was a unique policy that embodied his great *Juche* idea, his revolutionary military idea on self-defence and his steadfast, anti-imperialist, revolutionary stand. At the same time, it was the wisest policy aimed at bringing earlier the victory of our revolution.

He picked many revolutionary fighters whom he had educated and reared in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and sent them as the core members of the people's armed forces.

He trained a large number of cadres of a new type through the Pyongyang Institute and other military political cadres training centres he had established. Besides, he directly organized and guided the work of forming the units of a regular army with sons and daughters of the workers and the peasants and other sections of working people.

After such preparations, the Leader proclaimed the founding of the Korean People's Army on February 8, 1948.

With the establishment of the Korean People's Army, our people grew into an ingenious people of a full-fledged sovereign independent state having a powerful regular armed force, and they could promote with great force the revolution and construction, frustrating the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The Korean People's Army founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, is a direct continuer of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and a revolutionary armed force of the Workers' Party of Korea. Its basic mission is to serve the Party and the revolution and defend the socialist fatherland and the people.

The characteristics and advantages of the People's Army lie in its lofty mission, staunch revolutionary spirit, comradely amity between the officers and men, voluntary military discipline, and ties of kinship with the people.

The Leader educated the servicemen of the People's Army in the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle so that the People's Army could discharge its mission with credit and give full play to its advantages, and he increased the combat power of the People's Army in every possible way.

He educated and trained the armymen to have, following the example of men of Korean People's Revolutionary Army at the time of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, ardent love for the country and the people, bitter hatred for the enemy, the revolutionary spirit with which one rises again to one's feet in any adversity, the traditional traits of unity between the superior and the inferior and affinity between the army and the people, revolutionay comradeship, the popular style of work and voluntary military discipline and the revolutionary order of life.

At the same time he led them to carry forward the work system and principles established in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle—the system of Party guidance of the revolutionary armed force, the class principle to be followed in the building of the armed force, the principle of giving priority to the political work and combining it with the work for improvement of military technique and the revolutionary principle of managing the regular life in the guerilla units.

He let the People's Army fighters acquire the most excellent military strategy and tactics and protean, multifarious methods of war employed by the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, which are of universal significance both in the guerilla and the regular warfare.

The Leader scrupulously guided work for steadily expanding the ranks of the People's Army, improving its equipment, intensifying the political and military training of the servicemen and keeping them in perfect combat readiness.

As a result, the People's Army grew fast into a mighty regular army which is armed fully with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and with his military thought and which has inherited the precious exploits performed and rich experiences accumulated by him in the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and remains infinitely faithful to the Leader.

The People's Army, well trained politically, ideologically and in military technique in a short space of time under his correct guidance and utmost care, carried out its revolutionary tasks with honour.

In the period of peaceful construction, the People's Army reliably defended the revolutionary democratic base of the northern half of the Republic and the creative labour of our people for the building of a new country from the aggressive and subversive manoeuvres of the enemies within and without.

During the Fatherland Liberation War, the officers and men of the Korean People's Army fought heroically to repulse the armed attack of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and thus honourably safeguarded the independence of the country and the gains of the revolution.

The great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, as Chairman of the Military Commission and Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, organized and mobilized the entire people and the People's Army to the struggle for victory in the war.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...The destiny of a war is not determined by any sudden chance but by permanent factors, that is, the solidity of the rear, the moral trait of the servicemen, the quantity and quality of divisions, the armament of the army, the organizational ability of commanding officers, etc." ("On Our Revolution and the Tasks of the People's Army," Korean ed., p. 22.)

Putting up the slogan "Every Effort for Victory in the War!" the Leader reorganized the whole work of the state on a war footing, reinforced the Party organizationally and ideologically and enhanced its leading role and steadily consolidated the rear politically, economically and militarily.

He saw to it that the Party organizations were formed in the People's Army and the Party political work was intensified to educate the servicemen to equip themselves with the great *Juche* idea and the anti-imperialist, revolutionary idea and have ardent patriotism, burning hatred for the enemy and indefatigable fighting spirit. Consequently, the political and moral qualities of the People's Army fighters reached an exceptionally high level.

Further, the Leader strengthened our armed forces quantitatively and qualitatively, developed the military science and technique and improved the ability of the commanders energetically.

In this way, our front and rear turned into an impregnable battle position, and the People's Army exhibited its combat power to an unusually high degree.

In each period and at each stage of the war Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, great military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, laid down brilliant strategic and tactical lines with a sharp insight into the obtaining military and political situation, the balance of forces between us and the enemy and the attempt and weak points of the enemy and led our people and People's Army to victory.

He created new, original forms and methods of warfare one after another to suit the topographical conditions of our country and the combat equipment of the People's Army. This enabled the People's Army to deal annihilating blows at the enemy in every operation and battle, taking the initiative at all times.

Regardless of the danger to his personal safety, he himself went out to the front line where fierce battles were going on; he commanded the operations of the army units on the spot, encouraging the soldiers and caring about their health and life with genial affection of a real father.

He made a new theoretical exposition of the problems concerning the decisive role of the political and moral factors in modern warfare, the co-ordinated development of all the services and arms suited to the actual conditions of the country, the need to wage successfully mountain and night battles and the proper combination of large-unit and small-unit operations and of regular and guerilla warfares. Thus, he developed the Marxist-Leninist military science onto a higher plane.

In this way, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, overpowered the enemy's numerical and technical superiority with the politico-ideological, strategic and tactical superiority of our people and People's Army.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors had mobilized to the Korean front one-third of their ground force, one-fifth of their air force and the bulk of their Pacific Fleet, plus the troops of their 15 satellite countries and resorted to the most barbarous method and means of warfare. But, during the three-year Korean war, they lost a total of over 1,093,800 effectives including more than 397,000 U.S. troops and a huge amount of combat and technical equipment including over 12,200 aircraft and more than 250 vessels of various types. The loss on the part of the U.S. imperialists was nearly 2.3 times as much as that they suffered in the four years of the Pacific War during the second world war.

Under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, our people repelled the armed attack of U.S. imperialism and won a shining victory and thereby demonstrated to the whole world the inexhaustible vitality of the people's democratic system and their strength as the master of the country. At the same time, they clearly showed that a people who fight for the freedom, independence and progress shaping their own destiny for themselves under the wise guidance of a great Leader are invincible.

By leading the Fatherland Liberation War to victory, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, shattered the scheme of the U.S. imperialists for provocation of another world war and made an immortal contribution to safeguarding the security of the socialist countries and world peace. And he strengthened and developed the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle, accelerated the disintegration of the imperialist colonial system and started the U.S. imperialists on the downgrade.

During the war our People's Army grew to be an indestructible revolutionary armed force which is seasoned politically and ideologically and in military technique and rich in combat experiences, and hundreds of thousands of people were newly trained as the backbone of our revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, considered that to increase the defence capacity is a matter of weighty importance for Marxist-Leninist Party in power in building socialism and communism under the conditions where imperialism remains. He solved this problem successfully and built up the strong self-defence power of the country.

On the basis of a scientific analysis of the prevailing situation and the requirements of the development of our revolution, he set forth the wise line and policy of strengthening the country's self-defence power still further and roused the Party, the people and the army vigorously to the struggle for their implementation. He formulated the policy of carrying on the building of the economy and defences in parallel to cope with the aggressive and war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists intensified in recent years and laid down the original military line, which strengthened and developed the People's Army into a one-beats-a-hundred army of cadres and into a modern regular armed force equipped with powerful means for attack and defence and which led to the establishment of an all-people, all-nation defence system.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"To strengthen our defence power it is essential to carry through the military line of our Party on the basis of equipping the army and the people politically and ideologically. Having defined it as the basic content of its military line to make our army a cadre army, modernize it, arm all the people and turn the whole country into a fortress, our Party has exerted tireless efforts to put this line into practice, and has already attained great successes in this respect." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 379.)

The Leader presented it as the most important principle to be maintained by a Marxist-Leninist Party in the building of a revolutionary army of the working class to establish the unitary ideological system of the Party within the army and took measures to constantly intensify the Party's political and ideological work among the servicemen.

As a result, the officers and men of the People's Army are equipped firmly with the great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of the Leader and they are fully resolved to guard and protect him with their lives and carry out through thick and thin his instructions and the Party's policies, their embodiment. With the establishment of the unitary ideological system of the Party among the servicemen, all of them are rallied closely around the Leader with one idea and will, having overcome revisionism, bourgeois ideas, feudal Confusianist ideas, flunkeyism, dogmatism and all other unsound ideas that run counter to his revolutionary ideas.

He initiated the Red Flag Company Movement which went on vigorously.

Thus, the communist mode of life has been firmly established in the whole ranks of armymen.

The Leader set up within the army the work system in which the work of the Party committees is intensified and all work is organized and executed under their guidance. The establishment of this system enabled the servicemen to get themselves fully prepared politically and ideologically and carry the Party's military line through to the end.

Under his wise leadership the line of turning the whole army into a cadre army has been successfully implemented. The result is that all the servicemen, from the rank and file up to generals, are able to perform the duty of a higher rank and upward and that the combat strength of the army has risen remarkably. With the implementation of the line of modernizing the whole army, the People's Army is equipped with modern weapons and combat technical material and is able to handle them skillfully, possessed of modern military science and military technique.

The Leader carried through the mass line in defence building and put into practice the principle of self-defence, and thus placed all the people under arms, turned the whole country into a fortress and built a solid independent munitions industry.

In consequence, a powerful all-people, all-nation defence system with the People's Army as its core has been established. So, our people now reliably defend the security of the country against the imperialists who are engrossed in aggression and war; our people could take a determined stand and attitude in their confrontation with the U.S. imperialist aggressors and prevent the enemy from venturing to touch our country at will.

We can knock down any aggressors so long as we have the mighty revolutionary armed force led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and great military strategist, and so long as we people are in arms and our territory is fortified.

Invincible is the Korean People's Army which was founded by the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, and which has grown into a regular armed force under his guidance; it took over the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, accumulated a wealth of combat experiences during the Fatherland Liberation War and, firmly equipped with the Party's unitary ideological system, possesses modern military science and technique and the latest combat technical material.

Hong Rae Hi

Report on the Work of Central Committee to the Second Congress of UAWPK

by Kim I Hun

Chairman of UAWPK Central Committee

The Second Congress of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea opened at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang on February 15 in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader. At the Congress Kim I Hun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union, made a report "On the Results of the Work of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea."

The report is divided into the following three parts:

1. Review of the Work of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea Founded in Accordance with Original Line of the Great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung;
2. The Tasks of the Union of Agricultural Working People for Realizing the Grand Programme Advanced by the Great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea;
3. On Further Intensifying the Struggle for the Independent Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland under the Wise Leadership of the Great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The reporter declared that in the period under review the rural districts of the country have turned into a developed and cultured socialist countryside where farming is done by modern machines and on the basis of advanced science and technology with the powerful support of industry.

Beginning the report, he said that the Second Congress of the UAWPK would review its work since its founding and discuss tasks of the Union for carrying into practice the grand programme set forth by the Leader at the Fifth Congress of the Party.

In the first part of the report, he made a review of the work of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea founded in accordance with an original line of the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The reporter declared that the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea founded in accordance with an original line of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, has made a great contribution under his wise leadership to the accomplishment of the historical cause of final solution of the rural question under socialism over the last 7 years.

The reporter continued:

The rural question is a most important component of the building of socialism and communism and the peasants' question always presents itself as a basic strategic question in the revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great thinker and theoretician and genius of revolution, was the first in the world to give a scientific exposition of the most straight way for the final solution of the rural question by publishing "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," an immortal classical work in which the experiences of the protracted revolutionary struggle are consummated.

The Theses on the rural question authored by the great Leader is an excellent Marxist-Leninist programme brightly indicating the highway for the building of socialism and communism and a powerful theoretical and practical weapon which we Communists should hold firmly in our hands in the revolution and construction.

The foremost tasks facing our countryside were to closely rally into one political force the masses of millions of agricultural working people, direct undertakers of socialist rural construction, and organize and mobilize them vigorously in order to continue with the revolution and promote the final solution of the rural question along the road indicated by the great Theses on the rural question authored by the Leader.

The reporter quoted the teaching of the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"All the peasants should be made to join an organization, and ideological education and technical and cultural education should be conducted intensively among them. Only then can we push ahead successfully with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside as proposed in the Theses on the socialist rural question. Organization of the UAWP is essential for furthering the role of the peasantry in socialist rural construction."

The reporter went on:

The Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea founded by the great Leader is a mass political organization of the socialist agricultural working people who are gradually working-classized with the progress of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the rural districts and a revolutionary peasants organization of a new type embracing all the cooperative farmers of the country and the workers, technicians and office employees of the state agricultural and stock farms and of the state organs, factories and enterprises directly serving the rural economy.

The founding of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea in our country was a historic event of enormous significance in the development of the Korean peasants movement.

The founding of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, meant the birth of the first revolutionary political organization of the socialist agricultural working people in the history of the communist movement and the formation of one more powerful transmission belt of the Marxist-Leninist Party rearing the peasant masses to be true communist working people.

With the founding of the UAWPK, all the cooperative farmers, without exception, were drawn into the revolutionary organizational life and their ideological education could be strengthened to closely rally them around the Leader and they were enabled to fulfil more successfully their honourable tasks as the builders of socialist countryside, and it became possible to consolidate the political foundation of the proletarian dictatorship in the countryside and powerfully push ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions set forth in the great Theses on the rural question, the reporter declared.

He stressed:

The great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, propounded a new theory in accordance with an original idea on the mass political organization of the agricultural working people in the period following the establishment of the socialist system and brought it to brilliant realization, which developed to a new plane the theory of the building of peripheral organizations of a Marxist-Leninist Party and made an immortal contribution to the cause of the building of socialism and communism.

The creative idea and line of the Leader on founding the UAWPK are a decisive blow at opportunism of all brands making light of the role of the mass organizations under socialism and ignoring the organizational and political life of the peasants.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, clearly expounded the character and mission of the UAWPK and gave us honourable tasks for carrying to fulfilment "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

The great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, taught us:

"The basic duty of the UAWP is to conduct educational work among the peasant masses and actively organize and mobilize their revolutionary enthusiasm with a view to successfully promoting the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside. The UAWP is a working people's organization embracing all the peasant masses; it is a peripheral organization of our Party to ensure rural work; if it strives to carry out the tasks set out in the Theses on the socialist rural question, it will do just that."

In the period under review, the UAWPK, first of all, has given definite priority to the ideological revolution to energetically organize the work of thoroughly establishing the unitary ideological system of the Party among its members.

The Union today is permeated with the unitary ideology of the Workers' Party of Korea. Deeply rooted in the hearts of its members is the unshaken resolution to fight on vigorously along the road indicated by the great Leader as his faithful revolutionary soldiers.

The reporter dwelt on the successes the UAWPK has made by strengthening among its members communist education with class education as its main content and education in socialist patriotism, intensifying the organizational life of the peasants and energetically organizing the work of working-classizing and revolutionizing them.

The reporter said that in the period under review the UAWPK has energetically organized and mobilized its members in the struggle to promote the rural technical revolution set forth by the great Leader in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and steadily raise agricultural production.

He went on:

The great Leader laid down irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization as the basic tasks of the rural technical revolution and roused the whole Party and the entire people to the fulfilment of the tasks.

In the rural districts of our country, he declared, the historic task of irrigation has been victoriously carried out, with the result that the whole land is densely covered with ramified networks of irrigation channels and our country has become a land of the most developed irrigation, greatly admired by the world people.

The reporter said:

A dynamic struggle for the mechanization of agriculture has been waged. During the last decade, the number of the tractors serving agriculture increased 3.5 times and that of lorries 7 times and a farm machine station has come into being in each city and each county and tractors, trucks and modern farm machines replaced the peasants in toilsome work everywhere in our countryside.

Under the wise leadership and profound care of the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, electrification has also been brought to shining realization in our rural districts, and the annual consumption of electric power in the countryside has reached 1,000 million kwh and our country has already reached the level of the advanced countries in the world in rural electrification.

Declaring that a vast stride has been taken in the chemicalization of agriculture, the reporter said that the Leader built up solid chemical industrial bases serving the rural economy and sent chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and weed-killers of wide variety so that our peasants might be free even from weeding, a most labour-consuming work.

The rural technical revolution has progressed successfully and the zeal for production of the agricultural working people risen immensely under the wise leadership and profound care of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader. As a result a gigantic progress has been made in the production of grain and all other spheres of agricultural production in the period under review, the reporter said.

He recalled that in the recent few years, despite serious natural disasters, bumper crops were reaped every year in our country and an unusually plentiful harvest was gathered last year again and that many counties have joined the ranks

of 100,000-ton class counties and 19 counties and over 600 cooperative farms have gained the great honour of being the winners of the titles of Guard, Vanguard and Red Flag.

He declared that the animal husbandry of the country has entered a new path of development on the basis of modern technique, doing away with historical backwardness. Under the personal guidance of the fatherly Leader, more than 70 modern chicken farms and assorted fodder factories have made their appearance during the recent brief period of 4 or 5 years to develop our poultry industry into a modern one of large scale turning out above 700 million chicken eggs and quantities of chicken meat by industrial method each year.

In our country today all the hills have been turned into hills of abundant fruits and our pomiculture has developed into a socialist one of vast scale with an acreage of 300,000 *chongbo* under fruits, including 100,000 *chongbo* under chestnut trees, the reporter said.

He said that in the period under review the UAWPK has powerfully pushed ahead with the rural cultural revolution set forth by the great Leader in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

He said that in the period under review the UAWPK has energetically accelerated the work of enhancing the level of general knowledge and level of technique and culture of its members, taking it as the main point of the rural cultural revolution.

The reporter said:

The level of general knowledge of the agricultural working people has risen markedly and a large contingent of rural technical personnel has been trained and an average of 17.6 technicians and specialists have been sent to work in each cooperative farm to successfully develop all branches of agricultural production such as farming, stock-breeding, fruit growing and sericulture on a scientific and technical basis.

The reporter said:

As a result of the splendid realization of the great Theses on the rural question authored and put forward by the fatherly Leader the socialist earthly paradise which our peasants had dreamt of as a mere ideal for centuries has really come true today in our countryside.

All the achievements made by the UAWPK and its members in the period under review entirely owe to the wise leadership and paternal care of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people.

It is less than 7 years ago that our UAWPK was founded, but it has long historical roots nursed by the fatherly Leader.

The great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, founded an original theory of the building of a revolutionary peasants organization in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and established the brilliant revolutionary tradition of the peasants movement in our country in the flames of the arduous struggle against Japanese imperialism.

The great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, founded the Korean Peasants Union after the liberation on the basis of the glorious revolutionary tradition established in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and led to victory the agrarian revolution and agricultural cooperativization and, after the establishment of the socialist system in the rural areas of our country, dissolved the Peasants Union for further advance and founded the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea and has given constant guidance and shown paternal care for its strengthening and development.

No other people in the world are so happy as our UAWPK members and agricultural working people who live and work amid the great care and great love of the fatherly Leader.

I, representing the unanimous sentiments of loyalty of the entire members of the UAWPK and its functionaries, extend highest honour and warmest thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement, who founded the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea and has strengthened and developed it into an invincible revolutionary contingent and always leads our people and agricultural working people along the straight road of victory and glory.

In the second part of the report, the reporter dwelt on the tasks of the UAWPK for realization of the grand programme set forth by the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

At the Fifth Congress of the Party, the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, set it as the central tasks for the solution of the rural question to markedly reduce the differences between agricultural and industrial labour and free the peasants from toilsome and labour-consuming work by accelerating the technical revolution in the countryside and rapidly develop the rural economy in all its branches by making agricultural production highly intensive and rapidly eliminate the distinction between the workers and peasants in the living standards and between the urban and rural population in the living conditions in the period of the Six-Year Plan.

When the programmatic tasks set forth by the great Leader before the rural economy are fulfilled, the revolutionary position of our countryside will be further consolidated as firm as a rock and our prospering socialist countryside will undergo greater changes in its appearance.

With the powerful support of industry, the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture and its overall chemicalization will be realized at an early date and our peasants will turn out larger quantities of farm produce, working easily and joyously, and the 8-hour workday will be gradually introduced in the cooperative farms as in factories and enterprises.

In the period of the Six-Year Plan, our agriculture will become highly intensive and it will produce 7 million to 7.5 million tons of grain, 400,000 tons of meat, 3,000 million poultry eggs, 800,000 to one million tons of fruits and 40,000 tons of silk cocoons and a great upsurge will be witnessed in all domains of the rural economy.

The UAWPK, the reporter stressed, is faced with the sacred tasks to promote the final solution of the rural question by pushing ahead energetically and continuously with the work for fulfilment of the grand programme of socialist rural construction set forth by the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, at the Fifth Congress of the Party and the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions advanced by him in the great Theses on the rural question.

Pointing out that the UAWPK, as the powerful organization of ideological education for the socialist agricultural working people of our country, should steadfastly carry on the work of firmly establishing the unitary ideological system of the Workers' Party of Korea in the whole Union as its general task and constantly deepen and develop all the work of the UAWPK, he referred in detail to the need of firmly arming the UAWPK members with the great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He said that the UAWPK should working-classize and revolutionize the agricultural working people through continued, energetic ideological revolution in the countryside to bring them up into revolutionary peasants and communized agricultural working people who are infinitely faithful to the great Leader and firmly armed with the revolutionary world outlook of the working class.

Then the reporter quoted the following teaching of the great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"Promotion of the rural technical revolution is a very pressing task before us today. We should carry out the all-round mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture in the Six-Year Plan period to drastically narrow down the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour and save plenty of labour force in the countryside."

He went on:

Under the deep solicitude of the fatherly Leader, various types of large-size and medium- and small-size tractors and lorries and modern machines will be supplied in large quantities to our countryside in two or three years ahead and the number of tractors will reach 3 or 4 and lorries 0.5 to 1 for every 100 *chongbo* of arable land.

Thus our country will become one of the most advanced countries in the world in the material and technical equipment of the rural economy and the labour of our peasants will become easier and more joyous.

Then he dwelt on the tasks arising in the fulfilment of the rural technical revolution and the tasks for making agricultural production highly intensive and further developing the rural economy in all its domains.

He stressed, among other things, that the UAWPK should energetically organize and mobilize the UAWPK members to the struggle for developing farming in the intermediate areas.

The UAWPK should rapidly develop agricultural production in all its domains including stock-raising, fruit-growing, sericulture, vegetable and industrial crop growing along with grain cultivation, and thus actively contribute to making the dietary life of the people abundant and supplying more industrial raw materials, said the reporter.

The reporter emphasized that the UAWPK should make active efforts to give full play to the superiority and great vitality of the new agricultural guidance system established by the respected and beloved Leader and to enhance the level of the management and operation of the cooperative farms.

He said that upholding the tasks set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, at the Fifth Congress of our Party for raising the cultural and technical standards of the UAWPK members and further improving the cultural living conditions in the countryside by continuously and energetically pushing ahead with the rural cultural revolution, the UAWPK should rear them into well-educated and cultured socialist and communist builders and turn our countryside into a more developed, modern socialist countryside.

Recalling that the fatherly Leader set forth at the Fifth Congress of our Party the historic tasks for introducing water and bus services in the rural villages and turning village clinics into hospitals and the task for building modern houses for 150,000 to 200,000 families in the countryside every year, the reporter laid stress on organizing and mobilizing all the UAWPK members in their fulfilment.

Then the reporter said that a dynamic struggle should be kept up for increasing the defence capabilities of the country in view of the prevailing situation.

He said that to carry to brilliant fulfilment the grand programme advanced by the great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, at the Fifth Congress of the Party and in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions should be pushed forward with greater energy in the countryside through the further deepening and development of the Chollima workteam movement, the powerful driving force of socialist construction.

Saying that to energetically organize and mobilize its members in the fulfilment of the grand programme of socialist rural construction set forth by the great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, at the Fifth Congress of the Party, the work of the UAWPK should be further strengthened and developed, the reporter dwelt on concrete tasks for this.

In the third part of the report, he referred to the question of further intensifying the struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland under the wise leadership of the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The entire Korean people have waged a vigorous struggle, upholding the just lines of the south Korean revolution and the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland advanced by the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, with the result that the general situation of the country is turning very favourably for the struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, he said, and continued:

The lines of the south Korean revolution and national reunification set forth by the great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, at the historic Fifth Congress of the WPK, the eight-point proposals for national salvation adopted at the Fifth Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly and the speech made by the Leader on August 6, 1971, have enjoyed unquestioning support of the entire Korean people, particularly the south Korean people and vigorously roused them to the struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Dismayed by the tendency towards peaceful reunification which is growing rapidly in south Korea and by the miserable lot of their master, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are attempting to check the successful advance of the north-south Red Cross talks, while going off into unheard-of fascist hysterics and raising a noisy war clamour after proclaiming the so-called "state of national emergency" all over south Korea, and this brought the tension in our country to a grave pitch and laid a new obstacle in the way of the reunification of the country, he pointed out.

The reporter went on:

In his New Year address and in "On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems," his answers to the questions raised by newsmen of the Jananese newspaper **Yomiuri Shimbun**, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, clarified once again the wise line for riding out the present difficult situation and promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland and advanced the historic proposals for national salvation.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, taught us:

"In order to remove tension in Korea, it is necessary, first of all, to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement between the north and the south. We hold that a peace agreement should be concluded between the north and the south and the armed forces of north and south Korea be cut drastically under the conditions where the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from south Korea."

The proposal advanced by the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, for concluding a peace agreement between the north and the south is a vivid manifestation of the consistent efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government for accelerating the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. This is a most realistic and fair proposal which fully conforms to the unanimous will and desire of the entire Korean people and a programmatic compass indicating the path ahead of our people.

The proposal for concluding a peace agreement between the north and the south put forward by the Leader was an announcement of the complete bankruptcy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's criminal plot and it left no pretext to the puppet clique who are raising a hue and cry over "threat of southward aggression from the north" and who are getting frantic with fascist suppression and war racket.

Recalling that our Party and the DPRK Government have invariably maintained that the question of our country's reunification, an internal affair of the nation, should be independently solved on a democratic principle and in a peaceful way, not by interference of outside forces but by the efforts of the Koreans themselves, the reporter said:

The great Leader advanced a reasonable proposal on holding north-south political negotiations to strengthen contacts and ties between the north and the south and solve the question of national reunification.

The south Korean rulers should actively respond to our practical proposal on holding north-south political negotiations instead of talking about "peaceful reunification" in words only.

A new phase will be opened in our struggle for national reunification only when the north and south Korean people, upholding the line of the peaceful reunification of the fatherland indicated by the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, struggle jointly for its implementation.

To promote the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, the reporter said, we should actively support and encourage the struggle of the south Korean people and peasants for freedom, liberation and national reunification, while strengthening the revolutionary forces in the northern half of the Republic.

He pointed to the fact that the south Korean peasants are vigorously unfolding a struggle against the anti-popular, reactionary agricultural policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and their ever-intensified war policy and turning out in a mass struggle against the plunder of land, destruction of agricultural establishments, extortion of all forms and forcible mobilization by the scoundrels.

In particular, with the founding of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification as a unified Marxist-Leninist Party, a Party of the working class taking the immortal *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, as the guiding principle, the workers, peasants and working masses of other broad sections of south Korea could develop with greater force their revolutionary struggle for freedom and liberation, the reporter noted.

He, in the name of the Congress and the entire agricultural working people in the northern half of the Republic, extended fervent, militant greetings to the peasants and patriotic people of all strata of south Korea who are vigorously waging the sacred anti-U.S., national salvation struggle and the struggle for the independent reunification of the country under the banner of the immortal *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, and expressed active support and encouragement to their righteous struggle.

The most important task for developing the revolution and further advancing the peasant movement in south Korea today is to unfold more vigorously the struggle for driving out the U.S. imperialists out of the southern land and smashing the reinvasion of the Japanese militarists and against the military fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the reporter said.

Recalling that the colonial subjugation policy of the U.S. imperialists and the anti-popular agricultural policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have extremely devastated the south Korean countryside, led the rural economy to total bankruptcy and seriously deteriorated the living of the peasants, the reporter noted that in the past 10 years the number of uprooted peasant families in the south Korean countryside reached 40,000 every year.

All the miseries of the south Korean peasants and fishermen are an inevitable outcome of the vicious colonial rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the past 27 years and a product of the anti-popular rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the traitors for all ages, the reporter said.

He stressed that the south Korean peasants, joining hands with the working class, should vigorously rise in the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle and give not a single grain of rice and not a single drop of water to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and allow the scoundrels no place to set foot in south Korea.

Pointing out that today the Japanese militarists, backed by U.S. imperialism, are intensifying as never before their political, economic and cultural infiltration into south Korea and stepping up preparations for military aggression, he said: the south Korean peasants and people should resolutely fight to throw into fire the criminal "south Korea-Japan treaty," a rehash of the ruinous 1905 treaty, and make it impossible for the Japanese militarists to stretch out their blood-stained talons to south Korea.

While fighting hand in hand with the people against the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, the south Korean peasants should determinedly struggle to thwart the treacherous, criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and liquidate the military fascist dictatorship.

To vigorously unfold a mass struggle against the fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the realization of the democratization of society is a most important task facing the south Korean people and peasants at present.

The south Korean peasants should resolutely fight for the conclusion of a peace agreement between the north and the south and the reduction of armed forces, oppose conscription into the south Korean puppet army and the "homeland defence reserve forces" everywhere and wage a staunch struggle to regain the land requisitioned for military use, the reporter stressed.

The UAWPK and our agricultural working people will as ever actively support and encourage with might and main the just struggle of the south Korean peasants, the reporter declared with emphasis.

The reporter, in the name of the Congress and the entire agricultural working people of our country, extended warm support and encouragement and fervent brotherly greetings to the 600,000 compatriots in Japan who are struggling persistently for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the prosperity of the nation, holding high the banner of the *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

Saying that to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, we should strengthen our internal revolutionary forces and, at the same time, strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, the reporter said: during the period under review the UAWPK established ties with 89 progressive agricultural trade unions and peasants organizations in 61 countries of the world and made efforts to strengthen mutual contacts and friendship and solidarity with them, upholding the instructions of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, on cementing solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

In the name of the Congress, the reporter extended fraternal greetings and militant solidarity to the socialist countries, newly independent countries and the progressive peoples of all other countries of the world that are rendering support and encouragement to our revolutionary cause, vigorously waging the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

The reporter said:

Upholding the *Juche*-motivated, independent foreign policy of our Party put forward by the great Leader, we will as ever strengthen militant solidarity with the revolutionary peasants of the world and resolutely struggle in firm unity with them for the victory of the cause of the world revolution.

Particularly, we will unfold a powerful joint struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism in firm unity with the peasants and peoples of other sections of the revolutionary countries and fighting countries in Asia.

We will smash the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists and throw the notorious "Nixon doctrine" completely into fire, uniting more firmly with the peoples of China, Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia, Japan and other Asian countries, the reporter pointed out.

We will stubbornly fight for peace and democracy, national independence and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in unity with the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, in unity with the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples fighting against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors, their lackeys, in unity with the African and Latin-American peoples fighting for freedom and liberation, the peoples of the capitalist countries fighting against exploitation and oppression by capital and all the peace-loving peoples of the world, the reporter declared.

The entire UAWPK members and agricultural working people will fulfil without fail all the revolutionary tasks set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, and live up to his immense benevolence and deep trust with allegiance, the reporter stressed in conclusion.

Historic Path of an Automobile Factory

Everywhere you go in our country—mines, collieries, construction sites, etc.—you can see that home-made automobiles of various type play an important role in the development of the national economy.

Whenever I see automobiles speeding down the street as if to demonstrate our mighty socialist industrial state, I recall the year 1958 when we started manufacturing the lorries for the first time in our country. In the industrial domain a forceful campaign was then afoot for the industrialization and the technical revolution. In the countryside where the agricultural co-operativization had been brought to completion, the technical revolution was fast progressing.

Many lorries were badly needed by the developing realities.

In September 1958, the fatherly Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, assigned the task of producing lorries to our factory.

Under Japanese imperialist colonial rule we could hardly produce automobile parts.

Worse still, the war ignited by the U.S. imperialists reduced everything in our country to ashes.

No more than five years passed since then. And yet we were going to manufacture automobiles for ourselves.

It was so stirring that I felt as if I were in a dream.

In hearty response to the call of the Leader, we buckled down as one to the job of making a lorry on trial. But plenty of obstacles stood in our way.

Not a sheet of blueprint worth mentioning was available. There was not enough machines and technicians needed for automobile production. So we were quite at a loss what to begin with.

Around this time, that is, late in October 1958, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, visited our factory to see how we were making out to do the hard job in hand.

He told us that automobile production is of great importance in consolidating the country's independent national economy, especially in introducing mechanization in agriculture and rapidly boosting its output, and increasing the country's defence capacity and improving the people's living. He taught us not to make a mystery of the automobile production but to turn it out even by manual labour.

His teaching convinced us firmly that we must carry out our revolution to the end on our own under any circumstances and that we must manufacture automobiles in order to develop our industry independently.

Infinitely encouraged by his teaching, we disassembled a lorry to pieces and, modelling after them, made one part after another. And we hammered steel sheet into shape to make the body.

We did that sort of work over and over again for 45 days, until we succeeded in making a lorry for the first time in our country.

We named the lorry "Sungri-58" in memory of the year 1958, a meaningful year in the annals of our struggle for development of the industry and carrying out of the technical revolution.

Together with other workers I drove that lorry to Pyongyang where was Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution.

Informed of the arrival of the lorry manufactured by us workers, the Leader personally came out and clasped our hands.

"Well done, indeed," said he, "You workers can do any job if you want to, you see?"

His words of undeserved praise made us think a great deal.

The lorry was not made on a clever idea of a worker but by the collective efforts many workers had exerted to put into practice the Leader's grand plan for the creation and development of the automobile industry in our country. It was the splendid outcome of his personal guidance.

As early as October 1950 when the Korean people were undergoing the trial of the war, he personally designated on the spot the construction site of our factory which would become one of Korea's automobile production centres in future. Later, he gave us in person a series of on-the-spot guidance during the war to teach us how to solidify the foundation of our factory.

Meanwhile, he saw to it that the metallurgical industry bases were built to supply rolled steel of various sizes needed for automobile production and that various machine production bases and electric appliances production bases were set up in all parts of the country. When these bases were solidified, he gave us the honourable task of making the lorries.

This was how automobile industry was created for the first time in our country.

The Leader appreciated what we had done to make the first lorry and instructed us to go over to its mass production.

The heavy industry factories gave us greater assistance since we made a lorry on trial.

Added to it were the different equipment we manufactured for ourselves.

In this way our factory was better equipped.

In 1960, less than two years after the trial production, we could turn out 15-15 lorries a day.

On March 29, 1961 the Leader came to our factory again. At the time we were hurrying with our work, feeling a great pride in the fact that the lorries we were making were conducive to speeding up the country's socialist construction and were helping the peasants lighten their arduous labour.

The Leader dropped in at our work place, first.

He acquainted himself with the details of the work we had done, and told us that now was the time for us to manufacture lorries in different sizes—small, medium and large—to suit the specific conditions of our country.

In those days the struggle was in full swing for industrialization and over-all technical revolution, and the machine-building industry of our country was developed in such a direction as to meet the domestic demand for machinery and equipment with home-made products.

As a matter of course, various lorries were needed for further development of the national economy.

They were much in demand by the fast-developing mining industry, large-scale power station projects and the large-scale nature-remaking projects like irrigation and river-embankment projects and reclamation of tidelands.

In order to meet such a demand we had to improve the technical equipment of our country still more and develop the automobile industry onto a higher stage.

We strived to raise the level of the mechanization and automation and, in particular, build the press and other stamping machines. We had to turn out highly efficient single-purpose machines in large quantities.

We made on our own a 90-shaft boring machine in only three months, though it was said to take one year or more, and introduced a conveyer system in the processing of housing of engine. We stepped up specialization and automation of production processes in no small measure.

We manufactured various types of presses and automation equipment including 1,200-ton press and more than 100 sets of specialized machines, and installed them in our factory.

The Leader visited our factory in April 1963, when we were mass-producing lorries "Sungri-51," "Tujaeng" and "Sungri-58" with the help of such equipment.

At the time he gave us the honourable task of producing 10-ton heavy-duty lorry, saying that its production would mean developing the automobile industry of our country onto a higher stage and making a greater innovation in the technical revolution.

Boundlessly inspired by the wise guidance of the Leader, we workers and technicians of the factory, braced ourselves up for the task just as we had done at the time of starting the production of "Sungri-58." Simultaneously, we further consolidated its material and technical foundation.

We succeeded in turning out a 10-ton lorry on trial in no time and switched over to its mass production.

The 10-ton heavy-duty lorries branded as "Chaju" rolled out of the automation assembly line one after another passing the automation line of engine housing. And they have been making much for the development of our national economy.

Now a wealth of experiences gained and the solid material and technical foundations laid by us in the course of production of different automobiles have enabled us to manufacture 25-ton heavy-duty lorries by our own strength.

Our Sungri Combined Automobile Factory has grown into a combined automobile production centre, which has a chain of factories where all the accessories and parts are turned out on their own.

It is now developing toward still brighter future.

Pak Ju Sol

A procession of lorries produced by workers of the Sungri Combined Automobile Factory through their continued innovation

Our Machine-Building Industry Develops by Leaps and Bounds

We built an independent national economy under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader; the mighty machine-building industry came into being and its material and technical foundations have been consolidated to a greater extent.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...Our country which could not make even simple farm implements properly before the liberation is now in a position to manufacture large-size machines, such as 6,000-ton presses, heavy-duty lorries, large-size tractors, large-size excavators, large-size bulldozers, electric and diesel locomotives, and large-size vessels of 5,000-ton class, and precision machines, and produce not only separate units of machines and equipment but also complete sets of equipment for modern factories."

The machine-building industry in our country under Japanese imperialist colonial rule was very backward. In 1944, the pre-liberation year, the total industrial output was on a very low level. The share of the machine-building and metal processing industries was only 1.6 per cent. At the time there were a small number of outdated metal-cutting lathes available for the machine-building industry. They proved useful merely for processing accessories to revamp machines, far from enough for making even simple farm implements.

In order to liquidate the centuries-old backwardness of our machine-building industry, develop the independent national economy, realize the historic cause of socialist industrialization and technical revolution, the Leader always attached great importance to the development of our machine-building industry, and he made it certain that an enormous amount of state investment was made for the purpose.

As a result, in 1949 the machine-building and metal processing industry grew in scope three times as big as in 1944. Its share in the total industrial output increased to 21.3 per cent and the proportion of self-sufficiency in machinery and equipment reached 90.6 per cent in 1960, with the fulfilment of the tasks of the postwar Five-Year Plan.

In particular, our machine-building industry has made a rapid progress during the period of the Seven-Year Plan the main task of which was to carry out the over-all technical reconstruction of the country.

During the plan period we built an electron tube factory, the January 18 Machine-building Factory and many other big machine-building factories. And we undertook an extensive capital construction to increase the capacity of the existing factories.

Medium- and small-scale machine-building factories and small shops under their control have been built in all parts of the country.

The number of machine tools installed in the new machine-building factories grew 2.2 times in 1969 as against 1960, while the special-purpose machine tools and forging and pressing equipment increased by a wide margin. This made the balances between all kinds of machine tools far better.

During the Seven-Year Plan period we built the solid base for large-size machine production, and manufactured such large-size machines as 6,000-ton power presses, heavy-duty lorries, 75 h.p. tractors, 4 cubic-meter excavators, large-size bulldozers, vessels of 5,000-ton class, 100,000 kva transformers, electric and diesel locomotives, large-size machine tools and large boilers and precision machines. Particular mention should be made of the fact that the establisiment of the industry for weak current equipment and the development of automation instrument and gauge industry enabled us to produce highly-efficient precision machines and automation equipment.

The rapid development of machine-building industry and the perfection of its inner structures made our machine-building industry reach the stage of producing complete sets of equipment for modern factories, passing the limit of producing separate machines and equipment during the Seven-Year Plan. This is a remarkable qualitative development. As a result, during the plan period our machine-building industry produced over 100 complete sets of equipment for modern factories and enterprises such as hydro-power station, mining, metallurgical plant, chemical factory, cement factory and for factories in the fields of light industry.

The machine-building industry will be even more developed during the Six-Year Plan the main task of which is to carry out the three-major tasks of the technical revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said:

"The question of advancing the technical revolution onto new heights and further developing the nation's productive forces as a whole depends largely on the growth of the engineering industry, in the Six-Year Plan period, big efforts should be exerted continuously for the development of the engineering industry to turn out larger quantities of more efficient and economic machinery and equipment needed for gigantic nature-remaking projects and various domains of the national economy."

Following the line set forth by the Leader, we will extensively increase the production of large-size machinery and turn out larger quantities of complete sets of equipment for modern factories and efficient equipment needed for mining and transporting as well as high-capacity generating facilities.

In line with the wide introduction of semi-automation and automation in all domains of national economy the existing bases for electronic industry will be further expanded and reinforced and more automation instrument factories be built to produce various automation elements and instruments in large quantities.

In 1976 the yearly production of lorries will grow 2.4 times and the output of tractors will also increase rapidly.

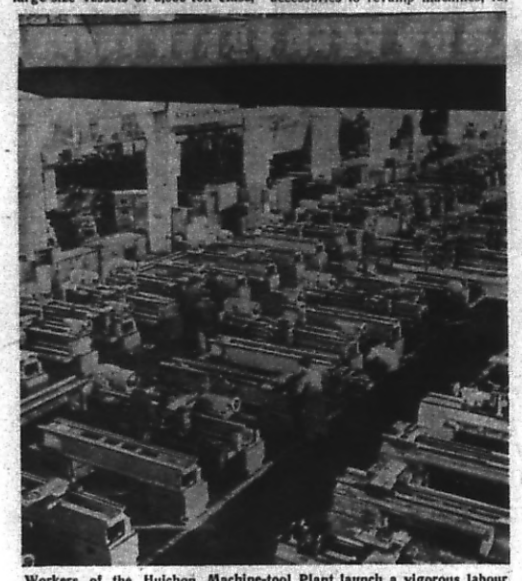
During the Six-Year Plan period many factories for the production of single-purpose machines of various types will be built to meet the demand of food processing and daily-necessities industries.

We will exert greater efforts to increase output of machine tools—the main link in the whole chain of fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution. During the plan period we will expand the existing machine-tool factories and build production bases for special and single-purpose machine tools, so as to boost up the production capacity of special machine tools, semi-automation and automation machine tools, large-size and single-purpose machine tools.

The output of machine tools has already exceeded the level envisaged in the last year of the Six-Year Plan.

Now our machine-building industry is developing into a modern industry that can greatly contribute to increasing the productive forces and accomplishing the technical revolution in our country.

Li Chan Sun



Workers of the Huichon Machine-tool Plant launch a vigorous labour campaign to turn out 10,000 machine tools before April 15 this year, the most auspicious day of our nation

Workers of the casting shop of the Kusong Machine-tool Plant have raised productivity four to five times by introducing an automation line in production

Grand Central Report Meeting Held

to Mark the First Day of Machine Builders

A grand central report meeting marking the first Day of Machine Builders was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on February 19.

Respectfully placed on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, who founded the immortal Marxist-Leninist *Juche* idea and, leading our people along the straight road of victory, restored the fatherland, built up in this land a powerful socialist state independent, self-sustaining and self-defensive and established the *Juche*-oriented, modern machine-building industry base.

Present at the meeting were Comrades O Jin U, O Tae Bong, Choe Yong Jin, Hong Won Gil and Choe Jae U; Pak Yong Sun, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; and responsible functionaries of the Party and government organs, economic organs and working people's organizations.

The meeting began with the playing of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

Comrade Hong Won Gil, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, made a report at the meeting.

A ceremony for awarding the title of "Merited Machine Builder" was also held.

At the report meeting a letter of pledge to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, was adopted amid the thunderous applause of the attendants.

The report meeting closed with the playing of "May the Leader Enjoy a Long Life in Good Health."

(Continued from Page 1)

On February 19, the last day of the Congress, **Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, posed for a photograph together with the attendants of the Congress.**

At the Congress many delegates took part in discussions on the first item of the agenda "On the Results of the Work of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea."

The speakers referred to the shining victories and successes made in the building of the UAWPK and in the struggle for its strengthening and development during the period under review.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"The basic duty of the UAWP is to conduct educational work among the peasant masses and actively organize and mobilize their revolutionary enthusiasm with a view to successfully promoting the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside. The UAWP is a working people's organization embracing all the peasant masses; it is a peripheral organization of our Party to ensure rural work; if it strives to carry out the tasks set out in the Theses on the socialist rural question, it will do just that."

The speakers stressed that great successes were registered in implementing the honourable revolutionary tasks assigned by the Leader to the UAWPK.

Our UAWPK has grown into a powerful transmission belt linking the Workers' Party of Korea with the agricultural working people, into an active helper of the Party and it has strengthened and developed into a revolutionary, militant, invincible organization which defends and implements the teachings of the Leader unconditionally by ensuring the monolithic unity and cohesion of the ranks of the UAWPK based on the ideological system of *Juche*, the speakers said.

All the successes achieved by the UAWPK, the speakers stressed, are attributable to the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, and one more proud fruition of the great *Juche* idea initiated by him.

They extended the highest honour and heartfelt gratitude to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and people, who founded the great *Juche* idea and splendidly embodied it in the building of the revolutionary peasants organization and thus provided a mass revolutionary organization of agricultural working people, which is the best in the world, reared our peasants into the main force of revolution and always leads them along one road of victory and glory.

The teachings given by the fatherly Leader at the current Congress, the speakers said, are a guiding principle that clearly indicates the militant tasks facing the UAWPK in eliminating the distinctions between town and country and the class distinctions between the working class and peasantry, achieving the complete victory of socialism and accelerating communist construction by energetically pushing ahead with the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside set forth by the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," a great programme for communist rural construction, and clearly shows the ways for the fulfilment of the militant tasks.

The speakers evinced their firm resolve to more vigorously march forward along the road illumined by the great Theses on the rural question, fulfilling with credit the central tasks of the UAWPK reclarified by the Leader at the current Congress, and make fresh innovation in the socialist rural construction and in the struggle for boosting the agricultural output.

They convincingly proved the shining victory and great vitality of the original idea and theory of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, on the building of the revolutionary peasants organization and the final solution of the rural question and spoke of the great realities of our countryside which has changed beyond recognition under the bright rays of the Theses on the socialist rural question set forward by him. Their speeches evoked enthusiastic cheers of the attendants and made a deep impression on their minds.

Comrade Kwon Dong Bok, head of the congratulatory group of Koreans from Japan, which attended the Second Congress of the UAWPK, made a speech at the Congress.

After his speech, the head of the congratulatory group conveyed to Kim I Hun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the UAWPK, a silk banner from the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan to the Second Congress of the UAWPK.

At the Congress a congratulatory group of workers read out a congratulatory message to the Second Congress of the UAWPK amid applause and cheers of the attendants.

Conveyed at the Congress were many congratulatory telegrams and letters greeting the UAWPK Second Congress from organizations of agricultural working people and peasants and from friendship associations of various countries of the world.

A resolution on the first item of the agenda "On the Results of the Work of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea" was unanimously adopted at the Congress.

The Congress heard the report of Comrade Kim Chan Suk, Chairman of the UAWPK Central Auditing Commission, on the second item of the agenda "On the Review of the Work of the Central Auditing Commission of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea," and adopted with unanimity a resolution approving this report.

The Congress discussed the third item of the agenda "On the Amendment of the Rules of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea" and a resolution on revising the Rules of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea was adopted with unanimity.

At the fourth day session **a letter of pledge to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, the founder of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea and the benevolent father of our agricultural working people, in the name of the Second Congress of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, was adopted amid the resounding cheers of *manse* (hurrah) and stormy applause of the attendants.**

An appeal to the south Korean peasants and a letter to the Korean compatriots in Japan in the name of the Second Congress of the UAWPK were also adopted.

The election of the central leading bodies of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the fourth item of the agenda, was held on February 19, the last day of the Congress.

According to the election returns made public at the Congress, the recommended candidates for members and alternate members of the UAWPK Central Committee were elected members and alternate members of the UAWPK Central Committee with unanimity.

The recommended candidates for the members of the Central Auditing Commission of the UAWPK were also unanimously elected members of the UAWPK Central Auditing Commission.

The First Plenum of the Central Committee of the UAWPK elected the executive committee of the Central Committee of the UAWPK. Comrade Kim I Hun was elected Chairman of the UAWPK Central Committee and Comrades Kang Byong Mo, Chang Hak Myong and Kim Hong Ok its Vice-Chairmen.

Comrade Kim I Hun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the UAWPK, made a closing address at the Congress.

Saying that the Congress fulfilled its tasks with credit, he pointed out that the Congress was a congress of great victory won in embodying in an all-round way the immortal *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, in the activities of the UAWPK and a congress of fidelity which showed the fiery determination and unanimous will of our UAWPK members to guard and defend the Leader politically and ideologically and with their lives and unconditionally carry through to the end the teachings of the Leader and the policies of the Party.

The newly elected Central Committee of the UAWPK, he said, will vigorously organize and mobilize the UAWPK members and agricultural working people to the struggle for the carrying out of the magnificent programme set forth by the Leader at the Fifth Congress of the Party and of the historic teaching given by him at the current Congress and thus live up to the deep trust and profound solicitude of the fatherly Leader with loyalty.

The Congress closed with choruses of "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and the song "May the Leader Enjoy a Long Life in Good Health."

North-South Red Cross Talks Must Serve as a Stepping Stone to Pave the Way for Peaceful Reunification of the Country

19th Meeting of Preliminary Talks between North and South Korean Red Cross Organizations Held

The 19th sitting of the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations was held at Panmunjom on February 17.

It discussed the question of the agenda for the full-dress talks for the 15th time.

At the 19th sitting our side reviewed the whole process of the discussions of the agenda question and proposed a new step of epochal significance in bringing the discussion of the agenda question to a final conclusion and promoting the overall work of the preliminary talks as the south Korean side agreed in the main to the just proposal of our side on the agenda-items for the full-dress talks.

Speaking at the meeting, head of the delegation of our side Kim Tae Hui made it clear that the south Korean side is to blame for the fact that no agreement has been reached on the agenda of the full-dress talks though five months have passed since the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations opened with the great attention and expectation of the whole nation. He made an overall analysis of the sincere efforts our side exerted till a basic agreement was reached on the agenda question and of the delaying tactics and insincere attitude of the south Korean side.

As is generally known, motivated by its desire to alleviate the sufferings of the people caused by the split at an early date through the talks between the north and south Red Cross organizations and pave the way for the peaceful reunification of the country with it as a stepping stone, the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea side advanced at the first day meeting of the preliminary talks a most fair and just proposal concerning the agenda of the full-dress talks, a proposal which clarified the basic ways consistent with the principle of freedom with a view to lessening the sufferings of the fellow countrymen extensively and at an early date with the families, relatives and friends living apart in the north and the south as the object of discussion for the purpose.

It was only at the 6th sitting of the preliminary talks that the south Korean side put forward its views on the agenda of the full-dress talks. But their views are, in essence, an undertaking for "search for families" by which they shut their eyes to the realities of the country that undergoes the tragedy of division. Their views fell too short of the expectations of the fellow countrymen who writhe in the agony of split. The essential difference between the proposal of our side and that of the south Korean side concerning the agenda of the full-dress talks lies, first of all, in the question of those whose sufferings should be mitigated. Our side proposed that the families, relatives and friends torn apart in the north and the south be placed extensively in the category of those whose sufferings should be alleviated, whereas the south Korean side proposed that the category of those whose sufferings should be lessened be confined only to the families separated in the north and the south. In the problem concerning the principle for mitigation of their sufferings, our side proposed to settle all matters on the principle of freedom, whereas the south Korean side presupposed restriction and control in all matters.

The arguments of the two sides on the question of the agenda for the full-dress talks boil down to two problems, that is, how the object of work of the full-dress talks should be set and on what principle the sufferings of the fellow countrymen torn apart in the north and the south should be alleviated. Really, it took nearly 4 months for the south Korean side to withdraw its untenable argument on this problem and come close to the just proposal of our side.

At the 17th sitting of the preliminary talks our side, taking into consideration the argument of the south Korean side, took the initiative in newly proposing free visit instead of free travel on which the south Korean side said it could not accept for fear.

But the south Korean side did not readily accept the principle of freedom proposed by our side, and revealed its intention to limit and restrict freedom by insisting on "free travel" for "mutual visit" while using the word "free" in its new "revised proposal" or by adding unnecessary words "good offices" to every paragraph.

As the unreasonableness of its "revised proposal" was fully refuted by our side, the south Korean side, at the 18th meeting, welcomed and agreed to our proposal on realizing free visit, expressing its consent to our consistent assertion that the principle of freedom should be carried out with regard to the whole problem of the agenda, and could not but say that it would consider the deletion of the unnecessary words "good offices" from the agenda.

Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of our side, stressed:

There are the problem of "good offices for reunion" and other problems on which the two sides have different views. But it can be said in general that the south Korean side expressed its agreement in the main to our fair proposal concerning the agenda-items for the full-dress talks and our proposal basically includes the contents of the south Korean side's assertion. It is, he said, a very good thing for the progress of the talks that the south Korean side expressed its agreement to the proposal of our side concerning the agenda-items.

Pointing out that an open question concerning the agenda of the full-dress talks is the difference of views on the make-up of the agenda and its wording, he said: this is a problem which can be agreed upon through further discussions between the two sides.

Head of the delegation Kim Tae Hui said that out of its desire to conclude the discussion of the question of the agenda for the full-dress talks and promote the whole work of the talks and thus contribute to the work for early alleviation of the sufferings of the fellow countrymen caused by the split and the laying of a stepping-stone for the peaceful reunification of the country, the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed with sincerity to have working-level talks between the two sides with 2-3 delegates and 2-3 suite members of each side to render more effective, business-like help to the conclusion of the discussion of the agenda for the full-dress talks. He pointed out that making this proposal the delegation of our side confirmed that the south Korean side welcomed and accepted free visit based on complete democracy without any interference and agreed to specify it in the agenda of the full-dress talks and expressed its intention to cross out the words "good offices" from the agenda, and said that the delegation of our side expressed its readiness to reconsider the question of itemizing the agenda of the full-dress talks for a faster progress of the talks and elaborate the wording of the agenda through further discussion.

The proposal of our side on holding working-level talks between the two sides is one more just way for early conclusion of the discussion of the question of the agenda and it clearly shows once again what sincere efforts our side is making to conclude the preliminary talks as quickly as possible and hasten the opening of the full-dress talks which all the fellow countrymen of the north and the south desire to see.

That day, the south Korean side had no choice but to respond to the sincere proposal of our side. Accordingly, it was decided to discuss the remaining questions pertaining to the agenda of the full-dress talks at the working-level talks between the two sides.

Then a series of problems concerning the working-level talks were discussed at the meeting.

At the proposal of our side, it was agreed upon at the meeting to form the delegates of the two sides to the working-level talks with two of the delegates and two or three suite members respectively.

The conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission was chosen as the site of the talks.

After the meeting, at the proposal of our side, the delegates of both sides took a rest together in the joint resting place arranged by our side in the lounge of the NNSC.

After the meeting Kim Dok Hyon, deputy head and spokesman of the delegation of our side, was interviewed by home and foreign reporters at Panmunjom.

Convocation of Working-level Meeting Owes to Our Side's Just Stand and Sincere Efforts

The preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations has been in progress at Panmunjom with the great attention of our people and the world public. Now the talks proceeded to the bilateral working-level meeting to bring the settlement of the question of the agenda for the full-dress talks thanks to the sincere efforts and initiative of the DPRK Red Cross delegation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said:

"Our stand on the talks between the north and south Red Cross organizations is clear. We want to mitigate even a day earlier the sufferings our people are undergoing owing to the division, by bringing the talks to a success with all our sincerity and pave the way, with it as a stepping stone, to the peaceful reunification of the country."

The talks opened for the first time in 26 years following liberation, though it started within the bounds of the Red Cross organizations. The delegation of our side has exerted all sincere efforts since then, prompted by a lofty desire to make the talks an epochal turning-point in rejoining the blood ties of the north and the south which have long been severed due to the territorial partition and realizing the free travel between the families, relatives and friends torn apart in the north and the south for mitigation of their sufferings and in removing antagonism and dissension between the north and the south and creating an atmosphere of national amity and unity and to see the talks make a substantial contribution to accomplishing the cause of independent, peaceful reunification of the country, the long-cherished desire of the nation.

Our side, which put forward the most reasonable and fair proposals already at the first-day sitting of the preliminary talks, has so far displayed the spirit of cooperation to the fullest extent for the successful proceeding of the talks. When the talks came to a deadlock, our side advanced new proposals fully reflecting the views of the south Korean side for further progress of the talks. Our side did so, considering that the talks is bilateral, though our previous proposals were most reasonable ones.

Such stand and attitude of our side on the talks stem from the hope that the talks would do much in realizing the desire of our fellow countrymen.

Despite the sincere efforts of our side, the preliminary talks had dragged on for full five months till an agreement was reached on the convocation of the bilateral working-level meeting. Particularly, the talks ran against a snag again and again when it went over to the discussion of the question of the agenda for the full-dress talks. This was ascribable entirely to the insincere attitude of the south Korean side.

It is wholly attributable to the sincere stand and efforts of our side that the preliminary talks developed to the bilateral working-level meeting aimed at bringing to a conclusion the discussion of the question of the agenda for the full-dress talks.

The whole course of the preliminary talks held on 19 occasions up to now proves this eloquently.

Really, it took nearly four months till the south Korean side withdrew its unreasonable argument and came close, though unwillingly, to our side's just proposal as a result of the sincere efforts of our side in defining the objects of work of the full-dress talks.

With regard to the question of the objects, they persistently insisted on confining them to "search for the families" under the absurd pretext of "emergency relief" and the like. When the absurdity of their allegation was brought to full light, they put forward, at the 11th sitting of the preliminary talks, a "revised proposal" which included the question of relatives, secondary as it was. It was only at the 17th sitting that they put the question of relatives on a par with the question of families and came close to the proposal of our side.

The south Korean side was also persistent in its opposition to the proposal advanced by our side to realize the free travel between the families and relatives dispersed in the north and the south, a proposal intended to alleviate their sufferings extensively and at an early date.

Flatly rejecting the question of free travel on the plea that it was contradictory to the "character" of the Red Cross, they replaced it with the question of "mutual visit" which involved restrictions. This brought the talks again to a stalemate.

Out of the desire to break the impasse at the talks and push it forward, our side, at the 17th sitting of the preliminary talks, took the initiative in newly proposing free visit instead of free travel, taking into account the assertion of the south Korean side. As for the question of free travel, they said that they could not accept it for fear.

The question of visit between the families and relatives living apart in the north and the south is a matter which must be solved on the principle of complete freedom fully based on democracy without any interference.

Only when free visit is ensured can their sufferings be lessened, the frozen sentiments between the north and the south thawed, mutual understanding promoted and approach be facilitated so that a favourable atmosphere may be created for an earlier realization of the peaceful reunification of the country which all people want to see.

Their visit will be simply nominal if any unwarranted restriction, control or interference is applied to it. This is crystal clear to everybody.

Our side's proposal consistent with the principle of freedom mirrors the unanimous will of the fellow countrymen in the north and the south and the aspiration of the unbiased public of the world, and it also fully conforms to the humanitarian spirit of the Red Cross.

The Red Cross is duty-bound to alleviate the sufferings of people and it has the obligation to champion and guarantee their freedom and human rights. As far as the Red Cross Societies in our split country are concerned, they bear the heavy responsibility of removing, from the humanitarian standpoint, the calamities imposed on the fellow countrymen living separated in the north and the south.

But, at that time, too, the south Korean side did not readily accept the principle of freedom put forward by our side. While using the word "free" in its new "revised proposal" willy-nilly, they advocated the "free travel" for "mutual visit," which put restrictions on the matter.

The "free travel for mutual visit" signified a repetition of the previous unjust stand they took when they brought forward the "limitation" of the Red Cross and sought to subordinate free travel to mutual visit, describing mutual visit as a "purpose" and free travel as a "means."

Besides, they had complicated the matter still more by adding the useless words "good offices" to their "revised proposal." Obviously, this implies that they intended to effect travel under restrictions, control and supervision. If that is true, the "free travel" which the south Korean side included in its proposal cannot have any realistic significance. When the unreasonableness of its proposal was refuted point-blank by our side, the south Korean side, at the 18th sitting, agreed to our consistent stand that the principle of freedom should be carried out in regard to the whole question of the agenda, welcomed and consented to our proposal for free visit and could not but say that they would take into consideration the question of striking out the unnecessary words "good offices" from the agenda.

As seen above, the Panmunjom preliminary talks reached in the main an identity of views on the definition of the objects of work of the full-dress talks and solution of the questions of principle, which were the focal point of discussion, when full five months passed since the start of the talks. This came as the result of the sincere efforts made and just stand taken by our side despite the insincere attitude, untenable contentions and delaying-tactics of the south Korean side. It was on the basis of such success that an agreement was reached on settling the question of the agenda for the full-dress talks at the bilateral working-level meeting as was actively proposed by our side.

The deliberations on the question of the agenda for the full-dress talks had been deferred against the expectation of the whole nation. But now a bright prospect is opened for its solution, though belated. This owes entirely to the just stand and consistent, sincere efforts of the DPRK Red Cross delegation.

Our side advanced the most reasonable proposals on the agenda of the full-dress talks. Not only that. At every sitting our side bent sincere efforts to convince the south Korean side of the validity of our proposals. In particular, our side put forward new proposals twice, taking into full consideration the assertion of the south Korean side. This proceeded from our stand that an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation and trust should be created from the start of the preliminary talks, if the frozen sentiments pent up between the north and the south because of the territorial split is to be thawed and the cause of national reunification is to be facilitated. Even when the south Korean side went too far in sticking to its unilateral, unreasonable argument and disturbed the atmosphere of the talks to the limit of patience, our side preserved its self-control and did its utmost to bring the talks to a success.

If the south Korean side had not ruled out the principle of freedom from the agenda of the full-dress talks and delayed the talks, persisting in the unreasonable argument about the "character" of the Red Cross and "stage," the preliminary talks as a whole would have been ended instead of still engaging in the discussion of the question of the agenda and the full-dress talks would have been opened either in Pyongyang or in Seoul with the attention of the whole nation.

Our side will, as ever, continue to make every effort for the successful progress of the talks.

The question at present is that the south Korean side, taking the national stand, should discard its prejudices and show sincerity at the working-level meeting for the final solution of the question of the agenda.

This is the only way for the south Korean side to meet the unanimous expectation of the people for a successful progress of the north-south Red Cross talks and return to the basic stand of the Red Cross.

Ryu Hwan

Pak Jung Hi Fascist Bandits "Demand" Penal Servitude for 63 Workers

The Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits held a murderous trial on February 19 at the puppet Seoul district criminal court against workers of the "Hanjin Company" who had risen in a mass uprising in September last year for the payment of their back wages, and they committed the unpardonable fascist act of "demanding" penal servitude for 63 workers, according to a report from Seoul.

The workers who were illegally brought under trial that day were part of the over 1,000 workers who rose in a mass uprising to have their back wages paid in September last year after returning from the shambles of the aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists in South Viet Nam, where they had been taken, owing to the treacherous crime of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, to do hard military toil for 5 years without being paid even their paltry amount of wages.

It goes without saying that their struggle for existence cannot be a crime.

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique sent more than 200 armed police bandits to the scene of the uprising to brutally repress the workers. The scoundrels arrested many workers who took part in the struggle and put them to savage torture and are now trying to inflict penal servitude upon them on faked-up "charges of wrecking public order."

This vicious act clearly shows what heinous fascist hangmen and what ferocious enemy of the people the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are.

First Working-level Meeting of Preliminary Talks between North and South Korean Red Cross Organizations Opens to Elaborate on Agenda for Full-dress Talks

The first working-level meeting of the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations to elaborate on the agenda for the full-dress talks opened at 10 a.m. on February 21 in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom. It was arranged at the active proposal of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The meeting was attended on each side by two delegates from its delegation to the preliminary talks and three suite members.

The meeting was arranged when an agreement was reached in principle between the two sides as to the content of the agenda, with the south Korean side agreeing in the main to the new just proposal of our side on the agenda for the full-dress talks. At the meeting, opinions were exchanged for elaborating on the agenda on the basis of the questions agreed upon by both sides.

It was decided to have the second working-level meeting on February 24.

U.S. Imperialism's Debacle Within and Without

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, pointed out:

"The U.S. imperialists are now facing a grave crisis internally and externally. In the United States, the anti-war movement of the people is going on with great force and antagonism among the ruling circles is aggravating. Its economy has fallen into chronic stagnation and its international payments are deteriorating constantly. The U.S. imperialists are sustaining one defeat after another in Indochina and all other parts of the world and are being isolated from their satellite countries as well as their imperialistic colleagues."

The present state of things for U.S. imperialism testifies to the validity of the Leader's comment.

The U.S. imperialists now find themselves in a grave politico-economic crisis at home and in a complete isolation on the international arena.

At present the U.S. imperialists are stepping up their manoeuvres of aggression and war in Indochina and elsewhere in the world, while subjecting the people to repression and plunder at home.

Their reactionary internal and external policies result in worsening the social and class contradictions in the United States and accelerating their general crisis, the political crisis in particular.

In the United States, the struggles of the people of all strata—the anti-war and anti-government struggles, Negroes' struggle and the labour movement—sweep across the whole country far beyond the bounds of a sector or a region.

Today the anti-war struggle of the U.S. people is one of the major factors of the serious political crisis of U.S. imperialism. It acquires an organized character on a nation-wide scale and broad sections of the masses join its ranks.

In April last year more than one million U.S. people took part in the anti-war struggle in Washington and San Francisco. It was unprecedented in the U.S. history in scale, organization and intensity.

The soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression army participate in the anti-war and anti-government struggles which gradually assume the form of violent struggles. Even the GIs taken to Viet Nam for the aggressive war often rise in the anti-war struggle.

For instance, hundreds of Negro soldiers rose in an armed mutiny at Chu Lai, South Viet Nam.

Soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression army flee to foreign countries to avoid their involvement in the aggressive war in Indochina.

The data available show that the number of deserters to Canada averages more than 50 a week.

In 1970 alone as many as 100,000 soldiers fled away.

By the massive advance of the Negroes timed with the anti-war movement, the U.S. imperialists sink deeper into the bog.

Simply because their skin colour is different, the 25 million Negroes accounting for 11 per cent of the total U.S. population are subjected to all sorts of ill-treatment and humiliation and are forced to live a miserable, sub-human life like slaves, denied any legal protection.

The Afro-Americans put up an unyielding, resolute struggle against the vicious racist policy and for freedom, equality and the right to existence.

In 1970 more than 200,000 Negroes in New York launched a mass struggle against the fascist tyranny of the Nixon clique, which spread rapidly all over the country with greater fierceness.

They call for the establishment of a Negroes' independent state.

The economic crisis of U.S. imperialism is getting acuter with the lapse of time owing to stagnation in production, inflation, rise in prices, growth of unemployment, deterioration of international payments, etc.

The industrial production is on the steady decrease, coupled with stagnation. According to the watered-down figures released by the Nixon clique, in February 1970 it was 5.2 per cent lower than in July 1969; the output has showed a downward curve since then.

The operation rate of the steel works is 50 per cent of the total capacity at present. The output of automobiles has dropped to one-third of that in the middle part of 1969 and the scale of housing construction to one-fourth of that in 1968.

The reduction of production is much in evidence in the power industry, too.

The monopoly capitalists blinded by profit-making dismiss more and more workers without any reasonable reasons. As a result, the number of jobless people keeps increasing.

In the United States there are well over 17 million unemployed and semi-unemployed, plus over 77 million poverty-stricken people who make up one-third of its population. They suffer from hunger.

To cite a few instances, 70 per cent of the factory workers under the United States Steel Corporation were fired. Over 47,000 metallurgical workers in Pittsburgh, 34,000 in Chicago and about 24,000 in Baltimore lost their jobs only to wander from place to place. On the other hand, the prices of mass consumption goods jumped by 37 per cent in recent years. The living cost in the United States soars every year and it has reached an all-time high in 30 years.

In consequence, 14 million children cannot go to school, and more than 700,000 young people now in their 20's are denied the opportunity of learning and compelled to toil and moil, undergoing ill-treatment.

Chronic inflation has become the worst of its kind due to the ever more deteriorated international payments and increasingly unfavourable trade balance.

Even according to the curtailed data made public by the U.S. imperialists, 29,629 million dollars were in the red in 1971. The deficit is three times as much as in 1970.

Such deterioration of the international payments leads to a steady growth in the dollar holdings of foreign countries and to a continued diminution in the gold holdings of the United States, which can hardly cover one-fifth of the dollar holdings of foreign countries. The exchange rate of dollar has reached the lowest level.

So, for all their efforts, the Nixon clique had no alternative but to devaluate the dollar.

The "privileged position" of the dollar as "standard currency" of the capitalist world has given way.

The present serious crisis of U.S. imperialism which is racing toward its doom finds a concentric expression in its extreme isolation on the international arena.

The U.S. imperialists are given a yet colder treatment even by their satellite countries, not to speak of their former "allies." Their vassal states are still more reluctant to send manpower and material aid to the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Indochina, and their "allies" are unwilling to give them even a symbolic support.

Due to the anti-U.S., national salvation war of resistance of the Indochinese people and the dynamic anti-U.S. struggle of the world revolutionary people, the U.S. imperialists are sustaining ignominious setbacks, military, political and moral. Their defeat has exploded again the myth about their "mightiness," bringing their vulnerability into sharp relief.

They hurled two-thirds of their aggressive forces into Indochina but they have sustained shameful reverses in face of the undaunted anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

The fierce revolutionary tempest which buries U.S. imperialism is raging in Africa once called "dark continent" and in Latin America, formerly a "quiet backyard" for the U.S. imperialists.

The liberation struggles of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle have grown stronger into an irresistible force. More than 50 countries have already won national independence, throwing off the yoke of imperialism and colonialism.

In their last-ditch efforts to save themselves from imminent ruin, the U.S. imperialists put up the signboard of the notorious "Nixon doctrine" and they persist in more cunning and adventurous manoeuvres, talking volubly about a sort of change in their policy. But it is also doomed to failure.

By no means can the U.S. imperialists turn back the wheel of history, that is, the strong current of the present times which carries imperialism to the grave at an accelerated speed.

Pak Ju Sol

Kuwait Greets 11th Anniversary of Its Independence

On January 25 Kuwait celebrates the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of its independence.

On this occasion the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the friendly Kuwait people.

The independence of Kuwait in 1961 marked a turning-point in the struggle of its people for the creation of a new life.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, said:

"The imperialist leopard cannot, and will never, change his imperialist spots. Imperialism will exploit, oppress and plunder the people until it meets its doom." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 540.)

Even after its independence the U.S.-British imperialists tried to retain their former exclusive possession of the abundant petroleum of Kuwait, resorting to all sorts of cunning and despicable machinations.

The Kuwait people, who are well aware of the brigandish nature of the imperialists through their bitter experience of colonial slavery, have waged a vigorous struggle to smash the machinations of neo-colonialists headed by the U.S. imperialists, to establish their own oil industry and build a new life.

The Government of Kuwait took a measure to set up the "Kuwait National Oil Company" and control the business of foreign monopolies and erected modern oil refineries and many other factories.

All these successes achieved by the Kuwait people is a heavy blow to the U.S.-led imperialists who are scheming to bring the people of Kuwait again under the yoke of neo-colonialism.

The Kuwait people actively support the anti-U.S., anti-Israeli struggle of their Arab brothers.

The Korean people extend full support to the anti-imperialist steps and stand taken by the people of Kuwait and heartily congratulate them on all their successes.

The Kuwait people highly appreciate the successes our people have achieved in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and support their struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea and the independent reunification of the country. This is a great inspiration to our just cause.

The Korean people value the relations of friendship and cooperation established with the Kuwait people in the course of common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

The Korean people sincerely wish them greater successes in the struggle for liquidating the evil aftermath of imperialist colonial rule and consolidating national independence.

Criminal Plot of South Korean Puppet Clique against the Vietnamese People

Under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are hatching a criminal plot to continuously herd out south Korean young and middle-aged people to the shambles of the aggressive war in South Viet Nam these days.

This can be seen clearly from the fact that the puppet minister of defence of south Korea flew to Saigon recently and prattled that "sufficient opinions were exchanged" to continue to use south Korean puppet troops as cannon fodder of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and "mutual understanding was reached" after having confabs with the Thieu puppet clique of South Viet Nam and the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces.

Such an intrigue of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is an unpardonable criminal action intended to get a few more dollars and arms at the cost of south Korean young and middle-aged people and to prop up the crumbling foundation of their military fascist rule.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said:

"On orders from the U.S. imperialists, the south Korean puppets have thrown more troops than any other vassal states—and earlier than any other puppets—into the battlefields of South Viet Nam, thus faithfully serving U.S. imperialism in carrying out its aggressive war." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., pp. 402-403.)

Today when even the satellite countries and puppets of U.S. imperialism, disinclined for the troop shipments to Viet Nam, respectively withdraw their already-dispatched armed forces, only the south Korean puppet clique seek to offer the puppet armed forces as bullet-shields of the U.S. imperialists. This shows with added clarity that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are the foulest hirelings of the U.S. imperialists who are the sworn enemy of the Korean and Vietnamese peoples and the heinous strangler of the national liberation movement.

To make the Pak Jung Hi clique continuously serve their aggressive war in Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists let the puppet clique rave that "the security of Southeast Asia is the security of south Korea." Further, they often take their henchmen to South Viet Nam for sinister plots. This is also the product of their desperate machinations as mentioned above.

In compliance with the aggressive needs of U.S. imperialism, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are providing the U.S. imperialists with cannon fodder for the aggressive war in Viet Nam and continuing to play the role of the war servant of U.S. imperialism in a desperate effort to stave off their doomsday under the protection of their master.

As the truth of the criminal atrocities committed in Thanh Phong Village, Dien Vanh District, Quang Nam Province, South Viet Nam, in February 1968 has been revealed again recently, south Korean puppet troops, mobilized in the genocide "operation" of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops, commit diabolical barbarity of slaughtering innocent South Vietnamese inhabitants, among the victims even women and children. Now, they die a dog's death as bullet-shields of U.S. imperialism in the battlefields of South Viet Nam.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, involved in the aggressive war of U.S. imperialism to stamp out the freedom and independence of Viet Nam, are acting as a bellwether in the atrocity of murdering Vietnamese people. This is not only a challenge to the Vietnamese people fighting against aggressors but also an indelible crime sullying the national honour of our people who resolutely support and encourage the Asian people and the world people in their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle for freedom and liberation.

The entire Korean people sternly condemn the criminal manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists to keep south Korea as a supply base of cheap cannon fodder for their Asian aggression and the intolerable criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique, the war servants of U.S. imperialism.

Han Hun

U.S. Imperialism's Plan for Aggression Mapped Out behind the Smokescreen of "Peace"

U.S. defence secretary Laird, one of the notorious war maniacs of U.S. imperialism, submitted the so-called "defence report" for 1973, a foul war document, to Congress on February 15.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught:

"U.S. imperialism still remains the chieftain of imperialism and its aggressive nature has not changed in the least. Whenever the imperialists get into hot water, they usually perpetrate crafty acts of aggression and war under the signboard of 'peace'."

Laird's "defence report" is a cogent proof of the real nature of the tune of "peace" struck up so loudly by Nixon, the boss of U.S. imperialism, when he presented the "state of the union message" and the "state of world message" to Congress some time before.

The "defence report," an ominous war document, tells us again that Nixon's "peace" advertisement is no more than a smokescreen to cover up the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism. It is in fact a plan for military aggression of U.S. imperialism on foreign countries.

What underlies the "defence report" through and through is the sinister design of U.S. imperialism for outrageous aggression, a design to impose its brigandish intention on the world people by coercion and to save itself from the gravest crisis by means of the foolhardy "policy of strength."

This finds a concentric manifestation in the fact that in the "defence report" the U.S. imperialists regard it as the keynote of their military strategy to augment their military strength, for instance, the "strategic force" on a large scale, "modernize" the troops of their puppets and satellite countries and continuously increase their "military aid" to the "allies" so as to secure their "military superiority."

Laird raved on February 13 that the U.S. budgetary expenditure for military purposes and the amount of its military aid would keep increasing in the coming 20 years. This hinted that the U.S. imperialists have worked out a long-term plan for aggression and war.

The strength of U.S. imperialism is waning fast. Such being the situation, the Nixon clique attach much importance to mobilizing and using their "allies," especially their Asian satellite countries and puppets, in carrying out the policies of war and aggression. An irrefutable evidence of this is their "plan for combined forces" which is provided in the "defence report."

It is, in actuality, tantamount to a conscription plan of the U.S. imperialists to tighten their control over the armed forces of their Asian satellite countries and puppets, set up a uniform system of command and use them easily as cannon-fodder in their aggressive war.

This patently shows how desperately the U.S. imperialists try to carry the "Nixon doctrine" into effect in Asia, having directed the spearhead of aggression to this region.

As openly revealed by Laird in his "defence report," the U.S. imperialists are scheming to ship into south Korea new-type weapons and various other lethal weapons in a big way, put spurs to the "modernization" of the south Korean puppet army and resort more frantically to the dangerous play with fire against the northern half of the Republic in an effort to prop up, above all, their colonial rule which has been shaken to its very foundation in south Korea and translate into reality their aggressive ambition to invade the whole of Korea. Moreover, the U.S. imperialists are manoeuvring to inveigle even the aggressive armed forces of Japanese militarism on a full scale in their hazardous plot for war. The chief aim pursued by the Nixon clique in asking the Japanese militarists to perform a "greater part in the military actions" in Asia is to make the Japanese aggression troops bear the brunt of their invasion of Korea.

With this, the U.S. imperialists themselves have disclosed their invariable, vicious attempt to put down the growing aspiration of the south Korean people for peaceful reunification, perpetuate their occupation of south Korea and the split of our country and, further, swallow up the whole of Korea.

Facts fully reveal to the world that the U.S. imperialists are the main obstacle in the way of Korea's peaceful reunification, the masterminds keying up the tension in our country and war incendiary.

Laird's "defence report" enables us to see more clearly the disgusting nature of the U.S. imperialists, the most ferocious and shameless aggressor of the modern times wearing the mask of "peace."

The foolish manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism to bar the revolutionary advance of the world people will only result in further aggravating its crisis and hastening its final doom.

Han Dok Yon

Successes of the Peruvian People in Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle

The U.S.-led imperialists plundered the wealth of Peru for many years.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, said:

"The U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and plunder towards Latin America constitutes the major fetters impeding social progress in this area, and has plunged its peoples in unbearable mishaps and distress." (Let Us Promote the World Revolution, Holding High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian Internationalism, the Banner of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," Eng. ed., p. 264.)

Seizing 85 per cent of the mining industry, 70 per cent of the sugar industry, 90 per cent of petroleum and coal industries, banks and trade organs and publishing houses in Peru, the U.S. imperialists lorded it over the country and brought to its people untold miseries and sufferings.

The Peruvian people, who have realized clearly the nature of the oppressors through their experience of life, rose in a vigorous struggle against ruthless plunder and exploitation by U.S. imperialism and monopoly capital and for complete national independence.

In this course the pro-U.S., reactionary Belaunde regime was overthrown and a new government was formed with Belasco Alvarado as the president. The new government and people of Peru nationalized the "International" oil company run by the U.S. imperialists, which had plundered 80 per cent of petroleum resources for 40 years.

They proclaimed the law on agrarian reform, which marked a revolutionary event in the countryside, and confiscated over 3 million hectares of land owned by the U.S. imperialists and big landlords, their followers, and organized cooperatives in two years or so. They also took a series of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. measures in the fields of industry, fishery, bank, foreign trade and so on.

The government enacted a mining law and nationalized copper mines which were in possession of the U.S. imperialists and took measures to oppose their ideological and cultural infiltration, banning the distribution of their reactionary publications and decadent films.

Frightened at this, the U.S. imperialists are incessantly committing anti-Peru manoeuvrings such as "economic blockade," "stop of military aids," "restriction of sugar purchase" and so on.

But they cannot arrest the just struggle of the Peruvian government and people for eliminating the socio-economic footholds of foreign imperialists and internal reactionaries and defending the sovereignty and dignity of the country.

In the field of foreign affairs, too, Peru is strengthening friendship with revolutionary Cuba, Chile and the socialist countries.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the government and people of Peru on their successes in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggression and enslavement for the complete independence of the country and positively support their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. independent stand.

The Peruvian people will surely wipe out the economic footholds of the U.S. imperialists and domestic reactionary forces and build up a prosperous, independent sovereign state.

Friendship Visits

★ A Chilean delegation of the Popular Unity Action Movement headed by Jose Rodrigo Amburocio, General Secretary of the Chilean Popular Unity Action Movement, arrived in Pyongyang on February 19 by plane at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

★ The economists' delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union headed by Master of Sciences (economics) Kazakevich Igor Stepanovich, Section Chief and Senior Researcher of the Institute of Orientalism of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, which had visited our country at the invitation of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Social Sciences of our country, left here on February 8 by air.

★ Takeo Takagi, Advisor to the Editorial Board, and Tamotsu Tsukuda, Report Chief of the Local News Section, of the Japanese paper **Yomiuri Shimbun** left Pyongyang on February 18 by plane, winding up their visit to our country.

⊙ The pupils of Kwangsan primary school in Kosong county, Kangwon Province, south Korea, are given out-door lessons in the biting cold, a report from south Korea says. They had a dilapidated school building before, attending the classes in the fear of its imminent collapse. There was a heavy snowfall in the district the other day, and the school building crumbled to the ground. So, the pupils are now obliged to attend the out-door classes.

They are racked with hunger all the time due to the harsh plunder by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. To crown all, the out-door lessons are imposed on them in the snow-bound playground. Small wonder that they have got hands and feet frostbitten severely.

⊙ A shocking tragedy happened at Tangsan-dong, Yongdungpo district, Seoul, on February 15; the three young men in their 20's poisoned themselves accusing the south Korean society, because the difficulty of living was too much for them to bear. There was another tragedy on the same day; a citizen named Li Sung Ham hanged himself on a tree in despair, as he had no food to eat even on the lunar New Year day and was unable to hold a memorial service for his ancestor.

⊙ South Korea is short of doctors, and 75 per cent of the total sub-counties have none of them at all. So, many people lose their lives, unable to get medical treatment for diseases.

But the Pak Jung Hi clique, a band of brutal cutthroats, are hatching such a traitorous plot as selling out 30 south Korean doctors to far-away Africa, according to a foreign dispatch.

⊙ Many children of school age in Samchonpo city, South Kyongsang Province, south Korea, have got to beg food or peddle chewing-gums with empty stomach, roaming about from place to place in a vain hope of giving even a little help to their poverty-stricken parents.

The number of such vagrant children has now reached more than 400,000 in south Korea.

Intensified Ideological and Cultural Aggression of Japanese Militarism on South Korea

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

"Cultural infiltration, one of the principal methods employed by the imperialists in the execution of their neo-colonialist policy, serves as a guide to their foreign aggression. The imperialists led by U.S. imperialism craftily manoeuvre to obliterate the national culture of other countries, paralyze the people's consciousness of national independence and their revolutionary spirit, and demoralize and degenerate people through cultural infiltration. One of the salient examples is the ideological and cultural infiltration by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists into south Korea." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., pp. 64-65.)

The Japanese militarists are steadily intensifying ideological and cultural infiltration into south Korea in an attempt to carry into practice more easily their political, economic and military aggression there by paralysing the consciousness of national independence and fighting spirit of the south Korean people, allaying their deep-rooted anti-Japanese sentiments and inculcating pro-Japanese idea in their minds.

They put up the specious signboards of "friendship" and "cultural interchange" in their ideological and cultural aggression on south Korea.

In January 1968 the Sato group of Japan discussed with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique the question of "opening the door to Japanese culture" under the cloak of "cultural interchange" and "cooperation" and in May that year held a "meeting of the Asian League of Broadcasting" in Seoul and, on this basis, they have been widely spreading Japanese culture in south Korea in the form of "exchange of programs," "exchange of radio trainees" and "exchange of information and printed materials." At the "third sitting of south Korea-Japan trade talks" held in Tokyo in May 1968 they discussed the question of "cinematographic interchange" including "exchange of actors," "exchange of films" and "joint production of movies."

The Japanese militarists formed "pro-south Korea" organizations under the name of "friendship" and widely use them in ideological and cultural aggression on south Korea.

Before and after the conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan treaty," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique set up such pro-Japanese organizations as the "South Korea-Japan Friendship Association" and the Japanese militarists organized the "Japan-South Korea Friendship Association," their number exceeding 50.

Not only that. The Japanese militarists dispatched "medical service corps" and set up "churches and memorial halls for atoning for their past crimes against the Korean people" all over south Korea and use them for appeasing the anti-Japanese sentiments of the south Korean people.

On the other hand, they are blowing the trumpets of "common destiny" and "joint prosperity" in an effort to justify and legalize their reinvasion of south Korea.

The ideological and cultural infiltration of Japanese militarism into south Korea has reached a very grave stage.

Reactionary religious organizations of Japanese militarism make steady inroads into south Korea.

"Tenriism," one of the Japanese religious schools, under the open patronage of the Pak Jung Hi clique, has its "general headquarters" in Seoul, under which more than 850 "churches" and thousands of "missionary centres" are operating with south Korean civilians enlisted into them. To penetrate ever deeper among the south Korean people, the missionaries plead the "Koreanization" of "Tenriism" and themselves wear the Korean gown with a wicked aim to increase their influence among the people.

Through religious preaching, they seek to obliterate the class and national consciousness of the south Korean people, put down their anti-Japanese sentiments and instil Japan-worship and the spirit of non-resistance in their minds.

The "Sokagakkai," another religious school in Japan, which began making its way into south Korea from 1959, set up a "general branch" in Seoul under which above 1,000 "branches" and "sections" work and many south Koreans are associated with them.

Attaching a special significance to culture and art, too, the Japanese militarists are extensively penetrating into these domains.

For the purpose of widely distributing their decadent publications in south Korea, they set up in Seoul alone over 20 organs selling Japanese books such as the "Asia Bookstore," the "Overseas Book Trading Co.," and "Overseas Publications Company, Ltd.," with the result that Japanese publications flood in south Korea. In 1970 more than 2 million copies of Japanese books, or 80 per cent of imported books, were shipped into south Korea.

The Japanese publications now in circulation in south Korea include abominable novels preaching and justifying the theory of "the same ancestry" and the theory of "Japan and Korea are one," stories singing the praises of the samurai spirit and militarist idea of Japan, decadent pornographic novels and comic books corroding the spiritual world of the teenagers and children.

The Japanese militarists are also penetrating deep into artistic fields such as radio broadcast, TV movies and stage art.

Through the south Korean TV broadcast and other broadcast media they introduce Japanese films, dramas and songs. They let Japanese "singers" appear on the stage and sing decadent Japanese popular songs in different parts of south Korea. On top of this, they bring into south Korea various recording tapes and phonograph records which are now widely used at private houses, restaurants and bars. What is particularly serious is the fact that scores of reactionary Japanese films they brought into south Korea under the pretext of "cinematographic interchange" are put on the screen. They even produce films jointly with cinema studios in south Korea and circulate them.

To deprive the south Korean people even of their right to use the national language, the Japanese militarists are disseminating the Japanese language on an extensive scale. For this, they set up more than 420 Japanese language courses in Seoul and Pusan alone. Saying that the "Japanese language should be taught more" to the south Korean youths, they made the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique set up the "Japanese courses" in institutions of higher learning to spread the Japanese language among the student youth.

With the "interchange of personnel" as an important means of their ideological and cultural aggression on south Korea, the Japanese militarists are sending hosts of feelers of aggression to south Korea. Statistics show that in the year of 1970, 55,000 Japanese visited south Korea with "formal passports." Those who are stationed permanently in south Korea to collect informations and train their agents numbered more than 1,260 as of the end of 1969.

On the other hand, they are working harder to bring south Koreans to Japan and rear them into their servitors. Even according to the curtailed data made public by them, in 1969 alone the Japanese reactionaries took more than 44,650 south Korean inhabitants to Japan on some pretexts or other.

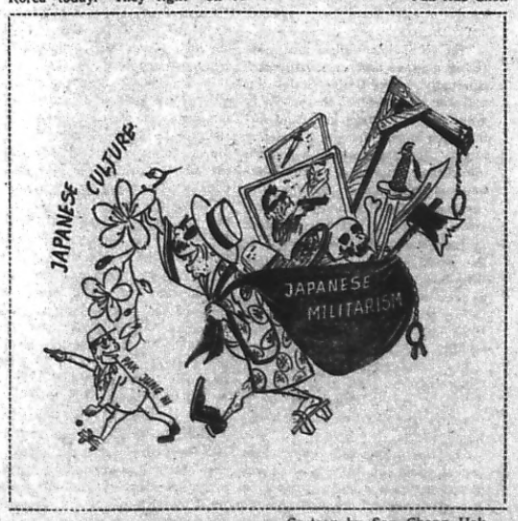
For the systmatic training of pro-Japanese stooges, the Japanese militarists receive into Japan hundreds of south Korean "scholarship students" every year through their "government" and "civil cooperation organizations" and give them pro-Japanese education.

As mentioned above, the ideological and cultural aggression of the Japanese militarists on south Korea has already reached a grave stage.

The south Korean people do not remain a passive onlooker at the tragic situation created in south Korea today. They fight on resolutely to decisively frustrate the reinvasion of south Korea by the Japanese militarists and the treacherous act of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who actively back the furtherance of their reinvasion and to defend and develop our national spirit and national culture.

The Japanese militarists invaded our country and oppressed and exploited our people for nearly half a century in the past, and they are now staging a comeback to south Korea to impose colonial slavery upon our people again. We will never tolerate the reinvasion of south Korea by the Japanese militarists, the implacable enemy of our people.

Pak Hae Chon



Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

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